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The Dancer

—Jyotirindra Roy

MORE LIGHT ON CRIPPS FIASCO

(See Page 3)

Vengeance

Liza Yershova went to the front during the very first days of the war.

"Well, Liza, you are really lucky," said her friends from the Technicum, giving a send-off to the girl.

Every one of them broke through to the advance positions. They had kept their knapsacks in readiness and they had visited five times in succession the picture "Friends by the Front." They walked through the streets of Leningrad with sanitary boxes put across their shoulders, they dreamt of the front and about how they would strengthen their friendship on the battlefield with their own blood.....

"I am going away," exclaimed Liza Yershova. "Listen, girls. I am going away."

She was about to jump with delight. Sparks of happiness danced in her bright eyes. Some one of the elderly women said seriously, "Look here, Lizaveta, it is not a cinema show that you are going to. It is war, dear girl!"

"I know it, "she answered, shaking her blond hair which was cropped very short. "I know everything."

She, of course, did not know anything,—this jolly girl who was hardly twenty-two. She knew only one thing. Her Motherland was at war with the German fascists, and all the young men had gone to the front. She also must go, if they let her. Her girlish agile hands were also well-trained for it—and she had already qualified herself for nursing, was practised in the art of shooting.

And so Liza left for the front. After a few days, her faces assumed austereness, it became mature and grimmer. She came to know what a war was like. From the battlefields she carried in her own arms wounded warriors. She had seen their faces covered with blood and distorted with pain. Shells busting. Machine-guns stuttering. Fire and Dust—Earth and Fire. She had crawled under fire. That was really awful.

But the most awful thing happened afterwards. The young hospital nurse had remained behind, cut off from her Red Army Section, on territory occupied by the Germans.

The beasts in fascist uniforms mocked at the peaceful inhabitants of the Byelo-Russian villages and hamlets. They gathered grey-haired old men and old women, tied them together and drove over them with caterpillar tanks. Like wolves, they fell upon women and girls. A German Officer caught hold of one woman and began to strip her. A small boy, her little son was standing nearby. He rushed frantically forward, clutched at the hand of the ravisher of his mother. dug his teeth into it.

"Don't dare insult my mother" shouted the pioneer.

The scoundrel murdered the boy in the sight of his mother. Through grief the mother went mad. She sat on the ground in the pool of her own son's blood. She kissed the little pioneer's tie.

Fascist brutes caught hold of a girl still in her teens. Sixteen rascals tormented this girl. She resisted, she called her motner. The fascists plucked out her eyes. The lacerated, bespattered, blood-covered body of the young girl rolled in the street.

German officers and soldiers drove away the most beautiful girls to the square and ordered them. "Strip yourselves to the skin and dance a fox trot."

But not a single girl moved from her place. Then the rascals shot them down. The square was covered with their corpses.

All this Liza Yershova had now come to know. She had come to know about this from eyewitnesses—from peasant women in whose cottages she had hidden herself. Liza saw with her own eyes, how once a German carrion-bird landing on a country road along which children were passing began to move them down with machine—gun fire and how the blood-drenched corpses of the small ones dropped to the ground.

Maddening rage searched the heart of the young girl.

"I must at any cost force my way through to my people. I must tell them all about this," —feverishly Liza began to think. "I must hurry up, hurry up. I must take revenge on these reptiles. I must avenge my people. I shall find out their strength, the disposition of their armies and will help the Red Army to destroy them."

Liza Yershova changed her dress to a peasant woman's and went on reconnaissance.

This daring girl, risked her life and learnt the strength and disposition of the enemy. She made her way through to our military section and told them everything. Our warriors smashed many strong fascist nests.

For her fighting—services, for her self-denial, the Government rewarded the hospital nurse, Komsomolka Yershova with the Order of the Red Banner.

FINAL Break

By Ian S. Thomson

THEY had been walking along Oxford Street, now they stopped, Greg's hand on her arm.

"This is the place," he said. "I thought you might get the sort of thing you liked here."

Helen nodded, but her eyes were blurred as she looked through the plate glass window. The hat had been his idea, not hers.

"What about that black?" He pointed. "It would go with your suit!"

Her lips quivered. One of the little things she loved so about him was the really genuine interest he had always taken in what she wore. It had made you feel young somehow, cherished, though in your heart you knew you were young no longer.

"Yes. Yes, it would, wouldn't it?" She carefully avoided meeting his eyes, because there was so much in her own that he must never see.

They went into the shop. An assistant appeared, very svelte, very satin, very peroxide.

Helen described the hat. It was in the window.

She was wishing now that they had never come into the shop. But Greg had been insistent. He wanted to give her something. A parting gift, he had called it.

He was smiling now out of blue, untroubled eyes. Which amazed her. And yet why should it? Why should it, she asked herself, as she took the hat from the assistant and snugged it down on her blue-grey hair? She had always prided herself on being a modern. And part of modernity was to see these things through bravely, when and if they came.

Her mind slipped back. And she saw herself in the hat-shop mirror, not as someone in a black tailored suit, but as a bride. Smiling, radiant, on Greg's arm. At least they had said she had looked that. She had never thought of it, never cared. She had been so blindly, blissfully happy.

Five minutes later they were out again in the sunshine of the street and Greg, after glancing at his watch, suggested tea.

"I know a place—" There was a suppressed excitement in his eyes which she could not fathom. "You'll like it there."

It was a small, very ordinary cafe in one of the side streets off Oxford Street. He ordered for them both, and then leant back.

He didn't speak, but his hand came out across the table and gripped hers.

"Please, God, don't let me cry," she prayed. "Not now. Not so long as he's with me."

The tea arrived. He drank one cup quickly, lit himself a cigarette, and then said:

"You're quite certain you want to stay on in that house alone? I mean—well, I feel a bit rotten about the whole thing, and if there's anything I could do—"

There was one thing, but it would have been hysterical weakness to have suggested it. She shook her head. She didn't want him to have any qualms of conscience. It had been wonderful having him for all those years.

"No, really," she said. "I'll be all right."

But he still didn't seem satisfied.

"There's another thing I'd like to mention," he said. "I didn't say anything about it before because I know—well, I know how touchy you are about that sort of thing—" He broke off and then went hurriedly on, his eyes avoiding hers. "It's money. I've arranged with the bank..."

The color flamed up into her cheeks. Not because of any false pride. That was a luxury you couldn't afford if you had nobody. But—

"Oh, Greg, you shouldn't," she stammered.

He brushed that aside. Angrily almost.

"Why not? It's something I want to do. And Sandra—" He mentioned the girl's name—"she agrees. We were talking about it last night."

Sandra... We... How easily, familiarly, he spoke of her, Helen thought with an ache. And yet two months ago they hadn't even met. Two months... Was it really only that time since he'd gone up to London on that business trip?

She'd realized, of course, after he came back that there was something, although he hadn't actually said a word then. Some deep-rooted woman's instinct had warned her that he wasn't all hers any longer, that she was sharing him.

A girl. Young, fragrantly fresh, and lovely. The imagined picture had filled her with a sense of panic. He'd changed his job for a better one and gone up to live in London. For a month she hadn't seen him. And she'd never met the girl.

Sandra... She was something or other in advertising, he had told her. And very clever. But that didn't matter to Helen. When you had loved somebody with every little bit of you you did not think of cleverness in considering that younger person to whom you were losing him.

Was she really nice? Would she work to keep him happy as you had tried to do?

But Sandra... The name had a brittle quality. You couldn't imagine anybody called by it being—Helen's eyes were drawn to a girl who had just walked into the cafe, who was looking hesitantly round—well like that, for instance.

Then the girl turned. She was utterly beautiful, with a shy, sweet loveliness that caught at your throat. Helen stared, quite unconscious that she was staring. And then her eyes widened in swift surprise because Greg had risen and now the girl was hurrying towards their table.

"So you were able to make it, darling!" Dazed, she heard Greg's voice and then he had turned, was smiling down at her. "A little surprise," he said. "This is Sandra, Mother. Tomorrow's happy bride!"

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Who "Crippsed" Him?

MORE LIGHT ON CRIPPS FIASCO

He Had No Authority To Offer A National Government During War. His Assurances To Congress Were Purely Personal, Informal —And Illusory

By KINGSLEY MARTIN

THE sting of Fischer's articles was the charge that the offer carried to India by Stafford Cripps was not sincerely intended.

That there were some in official positions who ever believed in the Cripps' mission was, of course, clear; and that Mr. Churchill has never changed his youthful mind about India is an inescapable deduction from his recent speeches.

But if Fischer had been able to seek evidence in England as well as in India, and had talked with Sir Stafford Cripps and those who accompanied him on his mission, he would not, I think, have explained the breakdown of the Cripps' negotiations by a simple charge of Whitehall sabotage.

I wish the British Government had been willing to go farther in the offer made to India for the immediate war period. With war close to their own doors, it was natural that Indian leaders would pay less attention to post-war promises than to the question of an immediate increase in power. Sir Stafford Cripps went to India at his own instance; he was the spokeman of the British Cabinet and an old friend of India, in particular of Pandit Nehru. He seemed more likely than anyone else to persuade the leaders of the chief parties in India to make up their minds to work together and with Britain in the defence of India He offered an Indianised and representative Viceroy's Council instead of an official and hand-picked Council.

He had no authority to offer a National Government during the war.

But he could legitimately explain in private conversations that, if the party leaders accepted the immediate offer and formed a strong Indian Council, it would in practice be impossible for the Viceroy to precipitate a series of internal crises by refusing to take its advice, even if he should wish to do so. Given that communal issues were not raised during the war, and that the supreme direction of war was in the hands of the British Commander-in-Chief — provisions that excited no controversy—could not the leaders of the great Indian parties agree to serve in a Council which Sir Stafford suggested would in the course of daily business become a responsible Cabinet just "as the British Cabinet had in practice and without legislative change gradually taken over the once autocratic powers of the King of England?

If his proposals were accepted, Sir Stafford's influence in Indian matters would in fact be supreme; he would personally do all in his power to ensure that the Viceroy's veto atrophied just as the King of England's veto has atrophied.

Exactly now Sir Stafford put this point we cannot of course know, but that he urged these considerations is clear. As Fischer points out, Sir Stafford would scarcely have sanctioned 'sans demur' the publication by the Congress of a statement that he had given such an assurance, unless the account given by the Congress was substantially correct. Nor is Sir Stafford to be criticised for thus, in informal conversations, going beyond the letter of his instructions, I believe he was right in saying that if Indian leaders had accepted his proposals, they might in practice have made themselves an effective Government of India.

Short-Lived Hope

After the completion of discussions that mainly turned on the functions of the Indian Minister of Defence, there seemed an excellent prospect of settlement. The hopes of April 8 abruptly ended the next day. Fischer attributes this disaster to a telegram which he alleges Sir Stafford Cripps received from Whitehall. This has been flatly denied. This particular telegram is not, in my view, of great importance. We know that there was much telegraphing and telephoning between Britain and India that night, and the next day, when Sir Stafford was asked to give a formal assurance of the new convention between the Viceroy and the new Council, he was only in a position to refer the Congress to the Viceroy.

Fischer is wrong in thinking that any telegram that Sir Stafford received would substantiate the charge of breach of faith, for Sir Stafford had never been authorised to make any offer that formally reduced the Viceroy's powers, and if the Congress asked him to state in set terms what had been no more than an informal and personal assurance, it could not have expected anything but a negative reply

Personally I must regret that Sir Stafford had not the support of the Viceroy and the British Government in his effort to ease the negotiations by an unwritten promise that the convention governing the relation of the Viceroy to his Council would be changed once the Cripps' proposals were accepted.

Certainly, as Fischer says, powerful interests in Britain and India opposed the transference of power which Sir Stafford Cripps hoped to achieve.

But this transference of power during war was never offered by the British Government; therefore, the offer could not be withdrawn.

The question arises why the Congress should have asked for an open statement of an assurance that was by its nature personal and informal. The fact that they asked for a formal change which they knew from Sir Stafford that Government would not grant suggests that they, like some conservative elements in Whitehall and Delhi, were afraid that the negotiations might succeed.

The Congress Position

It is the part played by the divisions and weaknesses of the Congress that Fischer has overlooked. Would the Congress have been satisfied even if it had been formally assured that the Viceroy's veto would not be used? I am by no means certain. I do not mean that it might still have been difficult to settle the terms of co-operation with Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League (I do not think that Mr Jinnah could have held up and wrecked a settlement if the Congress had accepted). Nor am I worried by indications that the Congress would also have raised questions about the position of the Princes. Why should it not?

No, my concern is that the Congress was always divided and that the pacifist part of the Working Committee would have always found it extremely difficult to enter into any agreement to collaborate with Britain in the military defence of India.

Consider how much being asked of the Congress Here was a nationalist party trained during years of struggle to regard Britain as an enemy and non-violent, non-co-operation as a weapon. Suddenly they were asked not merely to abandon their struggle against Britain but actually to share in the responsibility for the conduct of a bloody war with the British Government as an ally.

A few like Mr. Rajagopalachari had no doubts and were prepared to accept the necessity of co-operation with Britain against the enemy; Pandit Nehru, the closest of Mr. Gandhi's followers, had long decided that in this situation he was anti-Fascist. But not all Mr. Gandhi's followers had made any such decision, and though Mr. Gandhi was not himself present at the negotiations, his influence was powerful. Sir Stafford Cripps has spoken of last-minute intervention by Mr Gandhi, while equally truthful men like Mr. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Nehru have denied it. There is no difficulty in finding an explanation for this apparent contradiction

Congress Was Sceptical

Sir Stafford may well have known of telephone conversations between Mr. Gandhi and some of his followers regarding which Mr. Rajagopalachari, and Pandit Nehru knew nothing. But we move from the sphere of deductions into that of certainty when we state that the Congress was deeply divided and hesitant; that it feared finding itself trapped into decisions which it might regret; that it very naturally found the Cripps' proposals lacking in that dramatic concession of power which would have enabled it to go to its constituents confident of persuading them to abandon the tradition of non-violent, non-co-operation and rally to the new flag of violent co-operation.

Remember, too, that the Congress was sceptical, after the Burma campaign, of Britain's capacity to defend India against Japan.

Is it any wonder that a Committee so torn as this should prefer unity of refusal on the main constitutional issue chosen by themselves to hazards of acceptance which might divide its ranks and which, to some of its members, would certainly be psychologically more difficult than another period in mild and already deplorably familiar confinement?

My own summary would, therefore, be that if the Congress had been a more united and resolute body, less dogged by a minority attitude and tradition of negations it might have accepted the Cripps' proposals and made of them, as Sir Stafford suggested the first and crucial stage in the formation of a wise and real National Government.

I add that the British might, in my judgment, have made an offer that even this divided Committee should have found no excuse for rejecting. Failure was on both sides All this is past, but still important.

I well understand the immense attraction of Mr. Gandhi and how Fischer has become his apologist. The Mahatma's technique of non-violent non-co-operation, one of the great inventions of history stubbornly adhered to, might have driven the British from India years ago.

But it is a purely negative method and is not capable of dilution or compromise. Mr Gandhi cares, says Fischer, about India's national independence first and was prepared to drop his pacifism for it. Certain it is that through months of negotiations Mr. Gandhi did in fact move to a position in which he accepted, in words at least, majority decisions that involved the total repudiation of pacifism. At the final meeting of the Congress before the arrest of its leaders, a resolution was passed offering certain military collaboration if a

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We publish on this page extracts from an article "Talking of India" which was written by Kingsley Martin, the distinguished editor of the well-known British weekly "New Statesman And Nation," for the "Nation" of New York. It will be remembered that Louis Fischer's recent series of articles on India in the latter paper created something of a furore in three Continents.

Kingsley Martin has tried to take out some of the sting from Fischer's charges against Cripps and the men behind him. But while attesting Martin's genuine friendship for India, we feel that he was woefully misinformed about the alleged existence of internal dissensions in the Congress, to which he has tried to attribute the failure of the Cripps-Congress negotiations.

Gandhi Is Fighting for what Washington Fought!

Says

LIN YUTANG

Momentous events are happening in Asia affecting not only the 390 million people of India, but also the future progress and essential character of the war the United Nations are fighting.

As a Chinese, I know China would be the first to be directly affected by it. It is imperative that we examine the events in India not as idle critics, but as responsible participants in a conflict between our two Allies. England and India.....

We have been feeding ourselves on anti-Hindu propaganda. We might accept, for our own peace of mind, the fiction that Congress is not representative of India, the lie that it does not include Muslims, that Mr. Jinnah is very, very important, that the English are loved in India and everything is very pretty.

We acquire a sense of moral triumph by accepting the version that it is not we who do not want to give India freedom, but it is India who is not united in wanting it.

By the acceptance of that fiction and our passive inaction in the months following the Cripps' Mission, we have ourselves precipitated this inevitable conflict.

The time for delusions is past and we must now pay for it. But our own fate is involved in it. We must break through the pall of abuse, misrepresentation and calumny against India that is being spread in America. Intelligent citizens know that India's case has never been represented to Americans except through the eye of British censors at Calcutta and New Delhi, that the news about India is incorrect and inaccurate and very often distorted.

It is a law of human nature that we must abuse those whom we injure, to prove that we are injuring them for their own good. It is a law of human nature that should and must go on: Gandhi is an appeaser, Gandhi is a wily and crooked politician. Gandhi has no sense of reality. Gandhi wants only the ruin of the British.

Why?

The question is: Why is Gandhi such a fool? Why are men like Nehru and the leaders of the Congress such fools? Why are Indians such fools as to be misled by them? There is something terribly incomprehensible to many American critics and editors about the Hindus.

Gandhi is a fool because he is fighting for what George Washington was fighting—for his country's freedom and independence from England.

Nehru is such a fool, because he feels as keenly about the little word ('Liberty') as Washington or Thomas Paine ever felt.

The whole Indian nation is feeling exactly keenly as the thirteen colonies about their country's freedom. Gandhi and Nehru are as stubborn as Washington was and De Valera is today. The injustices in India are exactly like the injustices in the American colonies and in Ireland of the past. Now that Americans have liberty, they forget what that little word means when a people have lost it. That is what is so incomprehensible about India.

That is the terrible force which Gandhi and Nehru have unleashed today, which the spirit of Washington, whom both admire, helped to unleash, the great cry of a great people for national freedom during our war for national freedoms. Recently, Secretary Hull was urging the nations to fight for liberty and Indians are obeying him. Hull cannot turn round and tell Indians: 'You must not fight for liberty.' We are anxious for the freedom of Greece, Yugoslavia or Occupied France, but we shut our eyes to the greatest single national movement for freedom in the world in India.

Solemn Pledge

India wants her freedom. Cripps' denied it. They want to fight as a free nation alongside the United Nations. The Congress resolution clearly showed that they wanted Allied soldiers to remain in India and help defend their country if they were given the status of a free and equal nation. India is united in demanding freedom immediately. Her splendid leaders, who qualified her for it, are pledgd to use that freedom, not for a decrease but an increase in her share of responsibility to fight the Axis Powers. I warn that India will not give up the fight for liberty until she gets it.

Against these obvious truths, the refusal to return what we stole from her is based on sectional and national politics. Those who are clever at playing politics will, by their indecision and narrow vision, help defeat of the common war effort. We cannot win this war with nineteenth century psychology and imperialistic politics. The war has gone ahead of us, let us catch up with it."—"Free World"—The Trilingual International Weekly.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS' MESSAGE TO INDIA

Their Contribution To Indian Research

The Soviet Scientists' Anti-Fascist Committee have sent a cable to Sir C. V. Raman, President, Indian Academy of Sciences, giving an account of the varied activities of Russian scholars in the field of research in Indian culture and languages.

The following is the text of the message:

Desiring to strengthen and further contact with fellow scientists abroad, the Soviet Scientists' Anti-Fascists' Committee would like to organise mutual exchange of information about the progress of science in other countries. With this in mind, we are forwarding you an article by Academician Alexei Barannikov on the study of India by Russian scientists in the post-revolutionary period.

With friendly greetings from the Chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Anti-Fascist Committee, Academician Nikolai Derzhavin and Secretary Sergeipilipchuk!

In the nineteenth century, the Russian Academy of Sciences completed a number of important scientific investigations and published the well-known unabridged St. Petersburg edition of a Sanskrit dictionary and the no less important abridged edition. It also issued a number of important ancient Indian manuscripts in original and in translations.

Professor I. P. Minayev was the first to come out against advocates of the German School of Indology and its followers in Russia. The German school rejected the study of modern Indian languages as languages that had lost their "Aryan" character. It considered medieval Sanskrit as the only Aryan language worthy of study. Modern Indian languages and literature whose history dates back to the beginning of the second millenium of our era as well as the peoples who created them were considered non-Aryan. According to this school, contemporary Indian people were incapable of creating real cultural values. These peoples, it was alleged, as well as the culture created by them, were not fully valid and therefore not worth studying.

Professor Minayev's ideas were more or less consistently developed by his pupils and his followers: Professor D. Kudryavsky, Academicians, Oldenburg and Shcherbatsky.

Prof. Kudryavsky by a specially compiled Sanskrit grammar conducted a number of valuable investigations in ancient Indian philology. Of particular importance was his research relating to ancient Indian rituals.

Study Of Buddhism

The endeavours of Academician Oldenburg in 1934 embraced a wide and varied range of topics. It involved the publication of a number of Sanskrit manuscripts in the field of ancient Indian and medieval Sanskrit literature, folklore, history, archaeology, and the culture of India. His main endeavours relate to the study of Buddhism and the influence of Indian culture on the culture of the peoples of Central Asia and the Far East. Of great value is his description of the Buddhist collections of Hara Hoto gathered by P. K. Kozlov.

Continuing the traditions of an eminent scholar of Buddhism, Academician Vasilyev, Shcherbatsky (1866-1942) devoted himself wholly to the study of Buddhism particularly, Buddhist logic on the basis of Sanskrit and Tibetan sources. Shcherbatsky's voluminous research in the field of Buddhist logic published in the Russian and English languages represent a valuable contribution to history of Indian philosophy. In addition to theoretical works and translations from Sanskrit and Tibetan languages. Academician Shcherbatsky published a number of important and monumental works on philosophy in Sanskrit and Tibetan tongues.

Academicians Oldenburg and Shcherbatsky edited the Bibliotheca Buddhica series published by the Academy of Sciences. The series includes contributions from a number of Eastern and European scientists.

After The Revolution

The immediate pupils and successors of Prof. Minayev in St. Petersburg University did not succeed in fulfilling his wish of extending the scienific studies to modern Indian languages and literature and create a basis for an extensive study of India's history. This was done after the October Revolution which has given a spur to the development of every field of science. The Russian public has been manifesting great interest in Indian culture and literature.

Indicative of this is the tremendous popularity among broad sections of the public here of the works of Indian authors, particularly Rabindranath Tagore. Scores of his works have been translated into Russian.

This exercised an important influence on the development of Soviet Indology. While the older generation of Russian Indologists as Academicians Oldenburg and Shcherbatsky and their pupils successfully continued the study of Sanskrit and Buddhist culture, the younger generation concentrated its attention on the study of modern Indian languages and literatures as well as the study of India's history.

In this way, Soviet scientists began to draw from a greater number of sources and laid the foundation for a truly historic study of Indian languages and literature in the U.S.S.R. Soviet scientists raised Indology to equal importance with other branches of philology.

Grammars and text books for studying modern Indian languages appeared and a number of works of contemporary authors were published. The Leningrad Eastern Institute published grammars and other handbooks for study of Hindi and Urdu by A. P. Barannikov, of the Marathi language by A. P. Barannikov and V. E. Krasnodehbsky, the Bengali language by A. S. Zimin and others.

Since the existing European dictionaries of modern Indian languages become quite outdated and poorly reflect the present state of various new Indian languages whose vocabulary had been tremendously enriched, the Eastern Institute of the Academy of sciences set itself the task of compiling new dictionaries of the most important contemporary Indian languages, in the first place, Hindi, Urdu Bengali and Marathi. Along with the compilation and publication of dictionaries, the Eastern Institute conducts theoretical work in linguistics relating to complex verbs (Barannikov, Zimin, Krasnodembsky), to sentence structure in modern Indian languages (Kransnodembsky and Beskrovny) and the principles, formation and terminology in modern Indian languages (Beskrovny and others) to complex word formations (Kalyanov).

A great number of European scholars and even some Indian scientists who do not specially engage in the study of the history of modern Indian literature consider it an axiom that contemporary Indian literature, being merely a "reflection" of Sanskrit literature, has, following India's subordination to the Moslems beginning from the second century of our era, not produced any major original works which could be considered as a contribution to world literature.

Non-Sanskritic Literature

Closer acquaintance with the monumental works of modern Indian literature shows this view to be entirely incorrect, for although Sanskrit literature and modern Indian folklore are frequently identical as regards names, topics, plots, the works and characters created in modern Indian languages quite frequently differ from works and characters of Sanskrit literature. Similarly they differ as regards form and poetic expressions. Russian scientists proved this by concrete facts. For example, Barannikov's book "Legends About Krishna" shows that even works closely similar in content as for example the ten volumes of "Bhagvata Purana" and "Prem Sagar Lallu Ji Lalha" the latter ordinarily considered to be a translation of the former, pictures an entirely different character of Krishna who is the hero of scores of works in Indian literature.

With even greater conviction, the original and unique character of the new Indian literary traditions is revealed in the work of the same author based on research on the Ramayana by Tulsi Das, a translation of which into Russian has been nearly complet-

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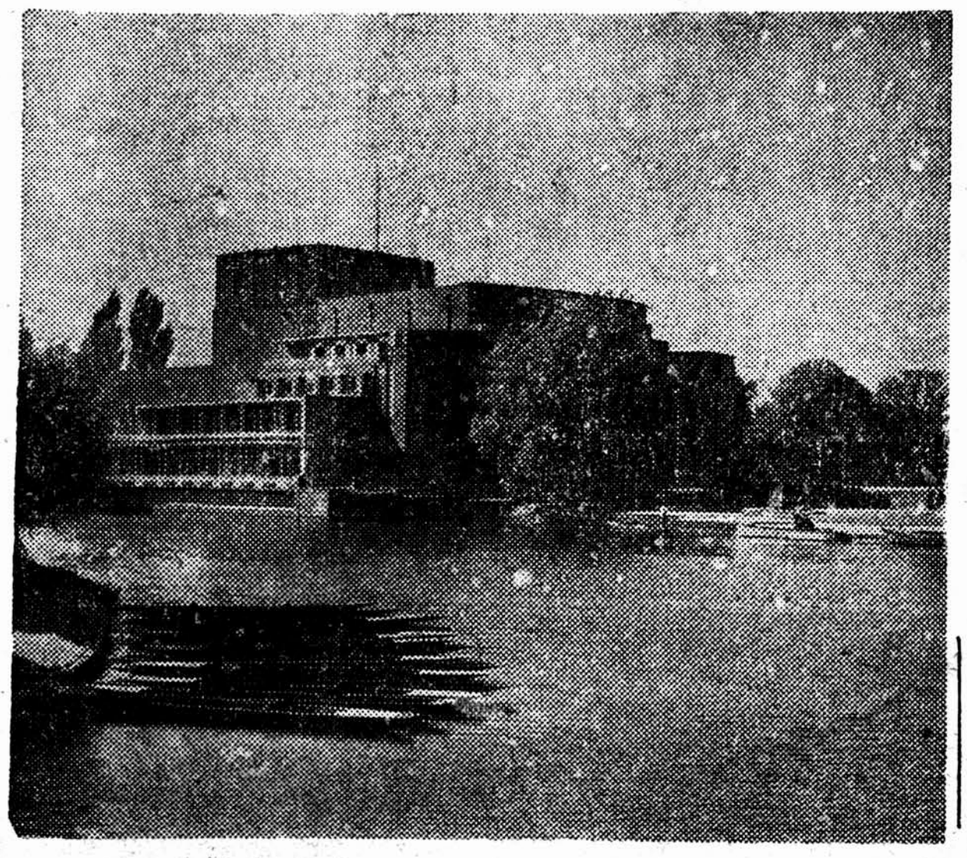


This photograph, taken from the River Avon, shows the beautiful setting of the Memorial Teatre.

Stratford On Avon

By IVOR BROWN

Once again, in spite of the war, the annual Festival is being held at Stratford-on-Avon, birth-place of England's greatest dramatist, William Shakespeare. This year, as Mr. Ivor Brown points out in this article, there are obvious war-time differences in both audiences and players, but the spirit of the Festival itself remains un-changed.

In the third summer of the war Stratford-on-Avon has little room for visitors to the Shakespeare Festival; nearly all its hotels have other occupants than playgoers and cultural pilgrims.

Transport is scanty and likely to grow less. But the spirit runs high, and eight different plays of Shakespeare fill up the six nights and two matinees at the Memorial Theatre. Nor was there any sur-render of the old word "Festival." Stratford has been true to the Churchillian phrase "grim but gay."

For what hotel space remains there is eager competition, not least from honeymoon couples. That in spring time, "the merry ring time", as Shakespeare call-ed it, Stratford should be thus de-dicated to young love seems natu-ral. The more usual places of ho-neymooning are too distant for Midland couples or altogether unattainable. Stratford is there-fore proving popular, especially in warm spring weather when the orchards are blooming at Shottery, where Shakespeare did his courting, and the willow-fringed Avon is inviting to leisure-ly navigation in boats of all kinds.

The Symbolic Swan

Ben Johnson, who seemed to his own age a more important and successful person than Shakespeare, called the Stratford poet "Swan of Avon", and the swan is essentially the bird of that great period. London's Tha-mes appeared to have been co-vered with them, and Stratford still has plenty of these proud, suspicious, and aloof birds—aloof, at least from mankind in their mating season—to justify Ben Johnson's phrase. The old swans who nest by the famous fifteenth-century bridge at Stratford al-ways drive the young one away up-stream in April They want family seclusion. When you see these paternal evictions and pur-suits, say local people, it is a su-rer sign of spring than the ar-rival of the swallows or the play-goers. The Swan of Avon is still the symbol of the water-side.

After the war Stratford will have a tremendous opportunity to make itself a centre for visi-tors, and to justify its high fa-vour as a target of travel, it will have to make its Shakespearean Season at the theatre altogether more distinguished and ambitious than it has been in the past. Of course there have been many good presentations there—some quite revolutionary in conception—but amid all the difficulties of war-time the aim must be rather to keep going with the personnel and equipment available than to launch out expensively in new conceptions of theatre technique.

War Repertoire

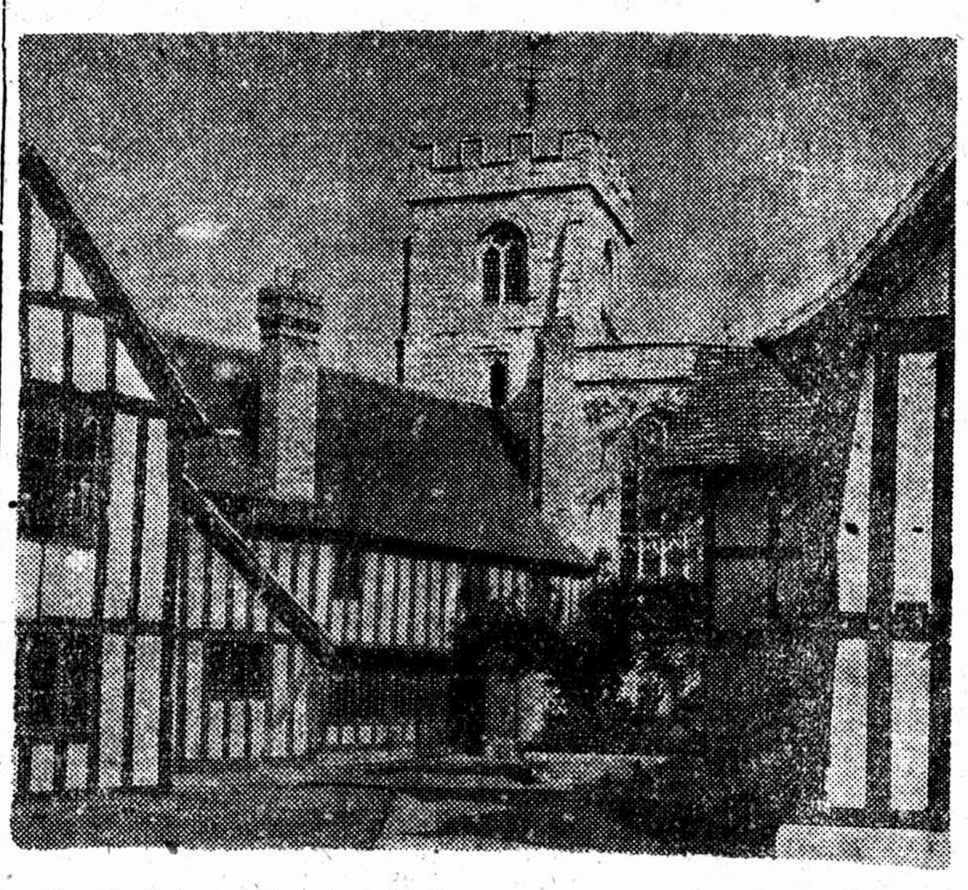
So it is that this year some of the young heroes are being play-ed by men old enough to be their fathers. Here, as elsewhere, the seniors must deputise for the ju-niors and present the spirit, if not the physique, of youth.

The plays selected this year have been mainly the familiar ones. It is assumed—no doubt correctly—that the patrons of the theatre are likely to be Service men and women passing through or workers from the industrial Midlands seeking a brief rest from very heavy and prolonged la-bours. This public, it is felt is different from that of the cultu-ral pilgrims scholars and theatre specialists, who usually make their way to Stratford, and they will not want the plays which most appeal to the latter, that is those least popular and most ra-rely performed. So the program-me included "Hamlet" and "Mac-beth" among the tragedies and "Midsummer Night's Dream", "As You Like It", and "The Merchant of Venice" among the comedies. On the Birthday Night "A Win-ter's Tale" was presented, and "The Tempest", and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" are also being shown.

Most Apt Choice

It will be seen that none of the Roman or historical plays are in-cluded. Nevertheless the range of Shakespeare is well exemplified and the very English nature of his comedy, whether set in Athens or Venice, the West Indies or Ar-den, will be obvious.

In all Shakespeare's work there is no episode which belongs more closely to Stratford than the long and lovely sheep-shearing revels in "A Winter's Tale". The Swan of Avon may be said to have written of these rustic gaieties, but it is local shepherds and gardeners of the Cotswolds who really inhabit their stage. "A Winter's Tale", with its romance and high spirits, is the most apt choice for those young people on leave and for the honeymoon couples who are the Stratfordian tourists of 1942.



Stratford has many beautiful scenes to offer the visitor as well as the Festival. This photograph shows the old Grammar School and Guild Chapel, where the young Shakespeare used to watch performances given by strolling players, who travelled round the countryside giving their plays in village halls and barns.

THE 1942 SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL SEASON

LIFE IN FRANCE

Barter And Black Market

The following extracts from French newspapers will illustrate the extent to which the black market and barter flourish, the food stringency, and also the un-quenchable irony of French jour-nalism.

For The Historian

It would not be astonishing if a hundred years hence historians were to be found searching through hecatombs of dusty docu-ments for official and private pa-pers, books, newspapers bearing the strange heading Paris, August, 1942. Obviously, to-day is but the eve of to-morrow, but it seems just now as though we really were living our last summer be-fore the "decisive events" which will no doubt change the face of the earth and, which is more important, the face of our city. But one feels sorry for these un-fortunate historians; how will they be able to make head or tail of the menu of a restau-rant belonging to the "D" category (spinach and gravy, 15frs.; infu-sion, 3frs.; total, 18frs.), or the the wire of the country cousin: "Augustus sinking fast—all meet around death-bed—bring suit-case,' which, being decoded, sim-ply means, "We've just killed the pig—come and eat on Sunday—we'll let you have a portion to take away." We must therefore try to be a little more explicit in order that they may avoid making such statements as "The Parisians lived on spinach and gravy and infusions of verbena. They died like flies, and would meet round death-beds in order to divide the mortal remains of the deceased. Some of them would even bring suitcases. ("Nou-veaux Temps.")

Wine For Bronze

"Five litres of wine, please."—"Have you the coupons?"—"No, but here are five priority vouch-ers which I received in exchange for the little bronze shepherd who used to play his pipe be-tween two candlesticks. In spite of his light appearance he weighed exactly one kilo. He was not very beautiful to behold, he will be all the better to drink." Such will be the conversations which will be heard in the wine shops of the Paris region from September, and later on all over France, if the experiment is suc-cessful. We know that the Com-missioner for the collection of non-ferrous metals has decided to deliver to consumers who bring copper, bronze, brass, and nickel objects to the collecting centre one litre of wine for every 200 grams of metal. It is an excel-lent innovation, which will win the support of the gourmets. Mantelpieces, shelves, and tables will be cleared of all the hor-rors which encumber them. In-stead of being relegated to the attic old junk will be stored in the cellar, in the form of bot-tles of varying age and value. Strange deals will be made. A Pommard for a Pomona. Aunt Lucy's wedding present? Alas! our Pomona is hollow, and the best we can do is a Beaujolais, and that without a guarantee. Imagine the home of the drun-kard, stripped bare indecent, be-cause the owner has "liquidated" all the door handles and window catches.

And matters will not end there. The barter system will spread un-til we shall be paying for a steak with a dozen handker-chiefs, a loaf with a pair of suspenders, and butter with a wardrobe. Perhaps the time will come when we shall exchange all essential foodstuffs for the water-marked products of the

(Continued on page 19)

Planner Of Social Security

Beveridge: The Man And His Work

By H. N. Brailsford

Civil servants have few resemblances to poets, but one resemblance I think there is. A great civil servant is born, not made.

No biographer has yet told us much about the childhood of Sir William Beveridge, but I strongly suspect that he lived in a world of books.

Anyhow, the talents that carried him finally into the Civil Service must have been hereditary. He was born in India and his father was a member of the I. C. S. But before I go further, I had better correct myself.

In the ordinary sense of the word, Sir William is not a Civil Servant at all. That is to say, he did not choose this profession He never sat for a competitive examination, by which candidates enter it. He came in by a back door, but once in, he never seems to have been able to stay out for many years together. He escapes into the academic world but always his country calls him back again to do what is essentally a Civil Servant's job.

At Toynbee Hall

That was so in the last war, when he was in the best years of middle age, and it has happened again to the veteran in this war.

What Beveridge did when he left Oxford was to serve for two years as a junior warden at Toynbee Hall. Perhaps that conveys little to you.

This Hall is a settlement in the East End of London, where young men who have enjoyed all the culture of Oxford and Cambridge can go and live among the workers. It is in one of the grimiest parts of London; the noise of the busy street deafens you as you approach its quiet quadrangle. There are many factories near it, but even more are sweaters' dens —or in those days there were for the building trade has its centre thereabouts.

Informative Experience

In Toynbee Hall went on an active life of evening classes and debates, above all debates, supported chiefly by irradical young workers, some of them Jews. Among them, young Beveridge must have learnt in those two years more about the realities of working class life than most of our political leaders ever discover in a long career.

His next activity must have been equally informative. He turned journalist and served for another two years as leader-writer of the "Morning Post."

The "Post," was a Tory paper. Most of us called it "diehard." But about this time under a new Editor, it suddenly turned radical, and to the amusement of some of its readers—and horror of others—broke out into leading articles which a Socialist might have written.

Beveridge was not the only unusual person in the little group who ran it. There was wit and audacity in what they wrote.

A New Deal

Here was the man's training. First, he learned by hard experience what working class life is like, and then he acquired the art of communicating the lessons he had learned to readers who included the least receptive section of the governing class.

About this time in 1906, first under Campbell Bannerman and then under Asquith with Lloyd George as a most dynamic figure in a very brilliant ministerial team, the last effective phase of Liberalism in England began. Was it a startling sunset during which the party developed a courageous activity in the social field it had never shown before?

This was our new deal. It carried out boldly and on a bigger scale the ideas of social security which Mr Roosevelt took up across the Atlantic a generation later. These ministers, especially Lloyd George, had an eye for talent. They knew how to pick the men who were alive in the Civil Service itself and they never hesitated to bring in a brilliant man from outside.

Beveridge got his chance at once It was Mr. Churchill who brought him into the Board of Trade, the same Mr. Churchill who set him his mighty tasks today. He now became the creator and the first administrator of the Labour Exchanges.

Creative Civil Servant

I will not describe in detail the use that was made of Beveridge's talents during the last war. He worked for a whole at munitions, but it was in the new Ministry of Food that he really established his fame as a creative Civil Servant: the man with a talent for organization who can build up a vast smoothly-running administrative machine out of nothing.

I doubt whether any of us really knew what good administration on a vast scale meant, before the last war. Two men personified it for that generation. One of them was Beveridge, the other was Sir Arthur Salter at the Ministry of Shipping.

It is an interesting fact that both of them were Oxford scholars. To scholarship after the peace Beveridge returned, first as Head of the London School of Economics and, finally at his old College in Oxford.

As Administrator

Well, what does administration on this vast scale mean? And how do scholars manage to conduct it?

The first part of the answer is obvious. Administration on this scale means mathematics, statistics. arithmetic; the colossal business of providing food in wartime for a nation of 40,000,000 is first of all a job of reckoning how much they need to eat in every district, what the fields will grow, what the ships will carry, what the store-houses will hold, what each retail shop should distribute. The man who undertakes it must be able to play with tables of statistics, as a pianist plays with the black and white keys.

But if that is all he can do, he may expect a smash. The successful administrator, the really brilliant Civil Servant, must never forget that each of the units in his tables and his averages is a human being who must be handled with a respect one need not show to decimals.

It so happened that Beveridge could combine these two mental activities. At Oxford he had shone in mathematic as well as in classics, at Toynbee Hall he had learnt to understand the average working man as comrade and equal.

The training of Sir William Beveridge, first in the School of Mathematics at Oxford, and then in the school of life in the East End and lastly at the "Morning Post" made him into a solid Civil Servant. The Atlantic Charter was only a title page, a promise. This Report is the book. It was drafted not on a battleship, but in the dirt and grime of Toynbee Hall, 30 years ago.

(—A.B.B.C. Talk.)

Ensuring Freedom From Want

Background Of The Beveridge Scheme

Britain is one of the first nations in the modern world to assume State responsibility in social welfare. The long history of British social services begins with the Poor Law 300 years ago. But it is the last 30 years that constitute their dynamic epoch.

A turning-point was the Health Act of 1911 which converted the service from the mere alleviation of want and disease into the prevention of these social evils The Beveridge proposals are but another milestone in a process in which Britain was an early beginner and can now stand comparison with any other country.

"Few countries", says Sir William "will stand comparison with Britain."

The British New Deal (a generation older than its more famous counterpart) is now nearly 40 years old The story is not easy to telescope into a single picture because though progress has been steady and imposing, it has not until now been nationally reviewed and co-ordinated by a single organiser.

First Surge

The first great surge forward between 1.900 and the World War was marked by measures which contained seeds of the most forward measures now prevailing in the world.

The mile-stones worth recalling are:

(A.) 1906 was the date for the British introduction of meals in schools as a precursor of the famous milk-in-schools scheme of 1934 which was extended to all schools in 1942. Today the milk scheme serves nearly eight out of every 10 children and the meals scheme one out of every four in the interests of creating a healthy nation

(B). In 1907 school medical services were first established on a nation-wide basis. Today hundreds of school, clinics provide routine medical inspection three times between the ages of five and 14 as well as more frequent treatment for delicate children.

Provision For Aged

(C). The year 1908 saw the beginnings of a national provision for the aged. The first limited scheme covered persons over 70. Today pension begins at 60; over three million persons draw it and one and a quarter million persons at present receive supplementary pensions to meet the increased cost of living.

(D). The year 1911 marked the introduction of contributory scheme and the modern conception that social security should be provided not as alms but in return for obligations. The year saw the introduction of national health insurance. Unemployment insurance followed in 1912. Both were financed by the joint contributions of the employer and the worker as well as by State subsidy The first system now covers 22½ million wage earners, the second about 90 per cent of the working population.

During the period between the last Great and the present war the most outstanding advances were those made by State maternity care. housing and nutrition.

(A). In 1918 maternity and welfare of children under five became a public service. Today children from pre-birth to five years are entitled to free advice, foods, vitamin preparations and medical treatment in infant welfare clinics (3.500 in England and Wales) which have become a great meeting place for British mothers to compare competing babies. Statistics are. In 1939. 619.352 babies born in Britain; 1940. 3,087,051 visits paid by health visitors to children under one; 557,422 "first visits" to clinics. 1,045.765 "under fives" attending clinics.

New Houses In Britain

(B). New houses built in Britain between 1918 and 1939 represent over one-third of the total number of houses in Britain today.

(C). In 1931 the young science of nutrition received the first State encouragement. The groundwork covered by the advisory committee on nutrition (1935) besides making the nation vitamin conscious provided invaluable basis for wartime rationing

Wartime developments in 1939/1942, (with one or two exceptions of which the most outstanding is the advance in the treatment of industrial health) rest steadily on foundations already laid. The proof is that no new major legislation has been necessary; we have forged ahead but the extensions of existing acts have sufficed.

The results of 40 years of achievement in Britain's social services in relation to national physique may be seen in the following facts: Since the beginning of the present century maternal death rate in England and Wales has been reduced by one-third and infant death rate by two-thirds. Infant mortality in March 1942, was the lowest on record. Tuberculosis mortality, 1904 per million in 1900, was only 602 per million in 1938.

On medical examination Militia Men in June, 1939, of the first 20,000 examined, 85.4 per cent were classed in grade one.

Social Engineering

Beveridge's task was to weld the machinery evolved 'ad hoc' for over a generation into a single simpler machine whose steady working and large-scale extension will remove the causes of social anxiety and release human energies for more useful purposes. His contribution stands out as an efficient piece of social engineering.

Historian Bryant in his newest book (Years of Endurance 1793-1802) attributes the national stamina and vigour which enabled Britain standing alone to weather the Napoleonic wars to the rustic plenty, abounding beef, beer and game which was the birth right of every Englishman, including the peasant in the 18th century. May be, he said thanks to 40 years of social services of 20th century Britain will be able to confound Hitler by reproducing the same tough qualities under urban and industrial conditions.

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FIGHTER FOR WORLD FREEDOM

Louis Fischer As I Know Him

By D. G. TENDULKAR

ONE fine day Louis Fischer landed at Karachi port in an American bomber.

Even his friends did not know about his arrival. No paper had mentioned him though he was interviewing big guns in India. He shunned all publicity. He wanted to be unobserved.

Cripps had come and gone. Louis Johnson departed from India to report to Roosevelt. He shook hands with Louis Fischer in Cairo—symbolizing the continuation of his good work through non-official Fischer.

Cripps departed from India in a hurry because the danger of Japanese invasion was not so imminent. But the Americans did not take the same view. India is still on the map for the Americans. America's most penetrating paper, the "Nation", sent out their best man, Louis Fischer to report on India. It devoted its last page to proclaim that Louis Fischer was soon to report on India through its columns.

Fischer was in terrific hurry to reach India—he did not even wait for the usual visa. He landed and travelled in India without an official visa. He had no time to waste on such formalities.

Louis Fischer though a top-notch American journalist was not widely known in India. He does not write much—and he does not believe in overwriting. He never writes on topics he does not know. He writes on subjects that he considers most important. There lies his strength

Today Louis Fischer is known to every newspaper reader, more so in India. There is not a single paper in India, excepting of course the Anglo-Indian, which has not given well-deserved publicity to Fischer's original and penetrating articles on India. They appeared in serials in every Indian language.

Who Is He?

What is this Louis Fischer?

Fischer was born in the Philadelphia slums to poor parents. His father worked as a labourer in a factory and then graduated to selling fish and fruit from a pushcart. "I can still hear his cry, peaches, fresh peaches" writes Fischer in his "Men and Politics." Sometimes Louis hauled the empty pushcart to the stable. His mother took in washing. The family moved whenever it could not pay rent—and this happened often Until he reached the age of 16, he never lived in a house with electricity, or an inside lavatory. He frequently starved, and for many years the good meal he and his sister ate each week was the one given to them by a rich aunt on Friday evenings. A long intimate acquaintance with poverty has freed Fischer from racial superiority and turned him into a real friend of the oppressed people. He thinks boldly and writes without any reservations. He does not crave for his security. His wants are few. Rarely does he drink and he never smokes

Fischer is free-lance journalist —and a man of international repute. He has spent a large part of his life in foreign lands. He served under the British in 1918. "I did not understand much. This was my first look at the old world. I was only 22. Three years later I left America again to see Europe at peace. In the meantime, I had studied history, and on the quiet sands of the Egyptian desert I had read every word of the Versailles Peace Treaty. I had read it with a map...Russia had always fascinated me. In my youth I had read the great novels of Count Leo Tolstoy and Dostoevsky and many others in English translation. At the age of twenty I avidly devoured Prince Peter Kropotkin's Memoirs of a Revolutionist. There seemed to be a wealth of ideas and art in poor downtrodden Russia. My vague sympathy for Soviet Russia was first of all a reaction against the chaos, disunity and despair of the rest of Europe. I never thought of Soviet Russia as a Utopia. I knew, when I first went there in September, 1922, that I was going to a land of starvation. No nation had been my ideal goal when I dreamed in youth of becoming a writer."

Meeting In Moscow

These lines from Fischer's autobiography reveal the personality of Fischer to those who want to know his political background,—and this is necessary to enable evaluation of his writings and utterances. Fischer is not only a writer but an influential and popular speaker in America and elsewhere. His main income is derived from his lectures.

With the exception of teaching in Philadelphia for half a year in 1917 and in work in a New York news agency in 1920, he has never held a job and has always tried hard not to get one. He has never owned any property—beyond a typewriter—or any stocks or bonds. He has never been a member of any political party or of trade union or of any club. "I can impose discipline upon myself but I could fight its imposition on me by others. This applies to intellectual discipline. I have never been a doctrinaire. Life is richer than dogma. I think in terms of a better and a cleaner life for human beings"—this is Fischer's "Weltanschaung."

I came to know Fischer closely during my stay in Moscow. I visited his flat often because I could get there books, papers and intelligent company. Most of Moscows celebrities—writers, artists, travellers I met at his place. He, his wife and children were always eager to hear about India. They promised me to visit India. Fischer kept his promise and in Bombay we came closer together.

In Gandhiji's Ashram

Shakespeare has said somewnere "Men of few words are the best men." Fischer follows this precept in his interviews. His interviews are always longer but he himself talks very little. He has spoken and watched at work virtually every important world leader.

He entered Stalin's large reception room at one o'clock in the afternoon. He sat with Stalin until 7-15 in the evening. His longest interview, however, has been with Gandhiji.

He stayed at Sevagram for over a week. He lived in the Ashrama; he took his food with the inmates. He went for walks with Gandhiji. He donned himself in khadi kurta and pyjama. He talked there with Jawaharlal and Azad through the nights under a moonlit sky. He cracked jokes with Gandhiji and tried to convert him to support war. Fischer confessed to me that in Gandhiji he had found a highly original thinker and an extremely lovable character. He was convinced that Wardha was the nerve centre of India.

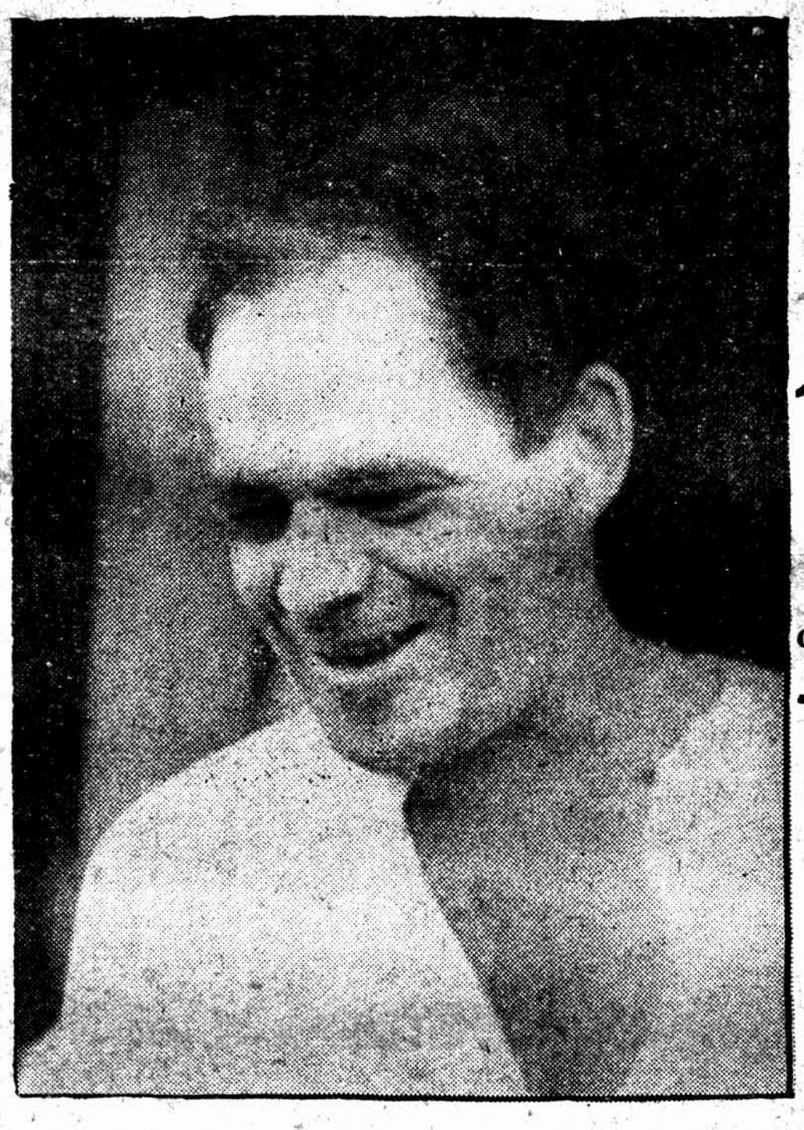
Fischer came to India without any prejudices. That does not mean he came blank. As a serious student of World Politics, he had gone through important books on India. He had acquainted himself with blue documents too. He had brought recommendations from persons like Cripps. He was granted long interviews by Lord Linlithgow and General Wavell. He had intimate and cordial talks with both of them. No formalities were followed. Fischer, did not wear any special dress—he did not even put on a tie.

Louis Fischer is perhaps the first foreigner to invade the Viceregal palace in simple clothes, even without a tie and address a Viceroy as "Mister." His example is followed to-day in America in addressing Lord Halifax as Mr. Halifax. His discussions with the Viceroy were so frank that the Viceroy had to confess that Gandhiji was the biggest man in India and that Wardha was the most important place for political discussions. Fischer possesses an excellent memory and he will one day reproduce his conversations with the Viceroy and Wavell. It will prove to the world what frankness can achieve.

Villages And Slums

Fischer never talked of anything else but politics in his ten weeks stay in India. He knew exactly what he wanted and never allowed himself any other digression, though he was showered with umpteen invitations by rich men and princess. New Delhi, Wardha and Bombay were his main centers of interest. He did not go to see the Taj Mahal; not even Elephanta Caves while in Bombay. But on the other hand he visited slums, took a drive through many streets and by-lanes of Bombay and paid a visit to a near-by village. He told me that since his stay in Moscow he had developed a peculiar interest in mills and factories. He did not miss either in Bombay.

In the slums, he put straight questions to the workers and their wives. Owing to his ignorance of any of the Indian languages he could not profit much from them. A visit to a village near Bombay was arranged for him from some official quarters. The affair was so well arranged that Fischer for some time believed that the poor villagers had never heard the names of Gandhiji, Jawahar or Jinnah. The villagers were ignorant of the Congress and the Muslim League. But a shrewd person like Fischer cannot be easily deceived. His articles have shown what he thinks of India. He had witnessed with his own eyes what big political meetings signify. Even the political opponents of Gandhiji confessed to him that Mahatma occupied a big place in the hearts of the people.



LOUIS FISCHER WHILE WITH GANDHIJI

Like A School Teacher

Fischer never stopped putting questions to any person he came across. He listened to people patiently. He interrogated persons from different angles, sometimes he behaved like a school teacher, he would not allow any interruptions. How do you know it?—was his typical attitude. Some people considered him arrogant and conceited. Many people thought he was just like any other white journalist. They thought he had come to India to make war-propaganda and earn some money by selling articles. He did not come to India to impress people; he came to collect facts. He did not come to speechify but he came to study Indian situation. He flatly declined several invitations from all sorts of quarters to deliver speeches or write articles while in India.

His main interest was in men and politics and he worked for it day and night. He never touched paper while he was talking to a person. But in his spare time, he was clicking with his typewriter.

He met in India most of the important politicians and industrialists. He met Jinnah, Savarkar and Dr. Ambedkar. He stayed with the British Resident at Hyderabad and had a talk with the Maharaja of Bikaner. He made it a point to meet younger politicians, too. He made contact with Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay and the General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party and was keen on seeing P. C. Joshi, the Communist leader. He shared discussions with leading Indian industrialists, like the directors of Tatas and Scindia. He met leading merchants of Bombay. In short he made a thorough job of his mission.

Sensation In America

His articles on India made a sensation in America, England and China. Some of the Indian leaders were surprised that Fischer showed no signs of his inclination till he reached America. He was such a patient listener and how on hell was he not influenced by the learned harangues of political pandits? Well, Fischer is a clever journalist and he knows how to separate milk from water. He cannot be bought over or bullied

Fischer shocked many people with his unconventional dress and blunt frankness. He impressed all with his head and physique. He

(Continued on page 20)

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DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES AT
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The BOMBAY CHRONICLE says:
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Gora Kumbhar
'CHHAYA' Chitra:
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गोरा कुम्भार
Starring:
LALITA PAWAR, NANDREKAR, RATNAMALA, MAHINDRAKAR
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THE IDEAL PAIR OF SCREEN LOVERS
DREAMLINED ROMANCE & MIRTHFUL MELODIES
That will haunt you & which you will hum for long.
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EK RAAT
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LONDON TO CELEBRATE 'INDIA WEEK'

Elaborate Plans For Independence Day

(From A Special Correspondent.)
LONDON, December 19.

The Indian organisations at London have prepared plans to celebrate Indian Independence Day in January.

The India League is organising "India Week" beginning from January 26 when public meetings will be held and a demonstration made on large scale at Coliseum, the biggest West-End Theatre of London.

"Swarajya House", a central meeting place for all Indians staying in the British Isles, has been opened. It has a library, a reading room and a lecture room with walls decorated with pictures of Indian leaders.

"Swarajya House" arranges fortnightly lectures on Indian problems of to-day and to-morrow, which attract many Indian and British people.

Members of "Swarajya House" are organising on January 30 a grand Indian pageant at Phoenix Theatre, which will give a historic account of India's fight for freedom.

INDIA'S FREEDOM DEPENDS ON VICTORY OF UNITED NATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Washington authorities expect Mr. Phillips to assume his India post in the first part of January.

Major factors in the war situation indicate that his arrival in New Delhi will occur at a time which is more auspicious for the security of India, thus also for the ultimate attainment of Indian objectives than at any time in over a year.

It is added this decision has led to the conviction that Indian Independence is dependent on the United Nations' victory. As Allied military position is improved, India's hope also should rise.

Americans Support Indian Independence

In a letter written to a friend in Bombay on the 11th of September, Mr. Louis Fischer, whose visit to India is still fresh in our minds, observes:

Here there is very great interest in Indian affairs and I have written much already and will continue to do so.

Americans, even those who know little about India—and they are the vast majority—have an instinctive reaction in favour of an independence movement.

Many of our leaders are also sympathetic to the Indian cause. I have spoken to some of them.

It is said the fundamental improvement of United Nations' position is seen from the fact that they long for months have thwarted any Jap-German-Italian gains and have on the contrary seized the initiative in Russia, Pacific and North Africa

FOR INDIA'S BENEFIT

It is pointed out that the factor most likely to directly benefit India is North African situation which when fully completed would assure firstly that the Germans and the Japanese are unable to effect a union secondly the shipping situation between India and the United Nations' will be markedly improved due to the shorter route via Suez

Real Issue Is Still Avoided

(From A Special Correspondent.)
LONDON Dec 19.

Interviewed on the Viceroy's speech to the Associated Chambers of Commerce Mr. Sorensen, M. P. said: 'The real demonstration of the contents of the Viceregal speech would be, firstly a provision of opportunity for all parties to meet freely, secondly the Government's expression of readiness to resume negotiations and thirdly an offer fully to transfer political power and responsibility to a truly representative National Government Unless this is made clear the real issue is still being avoided."

OFFENSIVE BEGINS

Br. Advance Into Burma

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The advance into Burma reported in to-day's communique is the first made by British and Indian troops in any force across the frontier since the evacuation of Burma. Frequent patrol work is all that till now has been carried out by our troops. British and Indian officers working with local irregulars throughout the area often far in advance of the main body have probed into occupied Burma and brought back valuable intelligence of Japanese activities. These incursions have necessarily been amphibious. Some infantry officers command flotillas of small craft plying on the waterways which abound.

OFFENSIVE BEGINS

The action reported in to-day's 'communique' may well mark the end of defensive warfare on this frontier and the beginning of a war of attack as envisaged during the recent visit of Gen. Wavell.

Controlling as it does the entrance to the Naf river which is valuable for supplying our troops, the possession of Maungdaw, it is pointed out here, is of importance to us. The river is used for most of our transport needs, though a road from Chittagong has been built for military traffic. The river mouth is innavigable for thirty miles due north from Maungdaw.

The possession of Maungdaw will also enable supplies to be brought up by sea for any advance forward to Akyab.

The Burma-India border runs through the Naf river mouth

Buthidaung which is due east of Maungdaw is connected with it by one of the few roads in the region and also by a light railway and a tunnel about three-quarters of a mile long.

Mayu river which has also been attacked by the R.A.F. is like the Naf river navigable for about 30 miles and strikes inland

JAPS WITHDRAW WITHOUT OPPOSITION NORTH-WEST OF AKYAB

Joint War communique says During the past few days some of our troops have advanced southwards from the Arakan border into western Burma and have occupied the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area about 60 miles north-west of Akyab.

The enemy who had been in occupation of this area since our

(Continued on page 10)

U. S. PLANES BOMB KISKA

Jap Shore Installations Blasted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

United States Army bombers have blasted Japanese shore installations on Kiska, Aleutian Islands, says a Navy 'communique. Heavy explosions and fires were observed. The attack was carried out on Thursday by 'Liberator' B 24 heavy bombers.

Yesterday in the South Pacific, 'Flying Fortresses' with fighter escort carried out two bombing attacks on Japanese installations in Munda area, New Georgia Island. The results were not reported.—Reuter.

Chinese Sink Jap Transport

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19.

It was disclosed that a Japanese transport was sunk by Chinese units off south Kwangtung coast north of Chekkai on December 2. A number of Japanese troops, including an officer, were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

TO PRECLUDE NAZI INVASION OF SPAIN?

(From Our Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

Apropos the German report that M. Negrin is conferring with Gen. Eisenhower, political circles are inclined to take the view that the report might preclude German invasion of Spain.

There are reports of German penetration of Spain from France going on steadily.

It is understood M. Negrin is at present in Britain.

MORE STRENGTH TO SIND LEAGUERS

KARACHI, Dec. 18.

Two more Muslim members of the Sind Assembly have joined the Muslim League raising its strength to thirty.

Besides Mr. Allahabux, there will now be only three Muslim membsrs in the opposition.—A P.

Khan Saheb Mohamed Oomer, Vice-President and member of the Madras Provincial Muslim League expired last night. He was a big merchant and donor to various charitable purposes.—Orient Press.

Axis Troops Evacuate Nofila: Rommel Still In Tripolitania

LONDON, December 19.

The Morocco Radio noon broadcast said that the British forces were reported to be less than 20 miles from Sirte, which is 70 miles west of Nofila, evacuated by the Axis yesterday.

CAIRO.—It is officially announced that Axis forces have evacuated nofila.

British forward troops maintained pressure on the retreating Axis rearguard throughout the day.

New Allied Advance

Announcing the new advance in Libya today's joint war Communique states: "Yesterday Axis forces continued their withdrawal along the coast road, having evacuated Nofila. Our forward troops maintained their pressure on the retreating enemy rearguards throughout the day.

TUNIS AND LA GOULETTE BOMBED

Moving forward with the land forces, Allied fighter bombers were able to co-operate from new advanced bases yesterday and carried out successful attacks on the retreating enemy in the Sultan area. Tunis and La Goulette were heavily attacked by Allied bombers on Tuesday night. Fires and explosions resulted on the main line near La Goulette island. On the same night long range fighters shot down two enemy transport aircraft over the aerodrome in Sicily. Trapani and the Marsala seaplane base were also attacked and many aircraft severely damaged with cannon and machinegun fire. Four enemy transport aircraft containing troops which were flying north from Tripoli coast were attacked by long-range fighters yesterday One troops-carrier was shot down and others severely damaged

From these operations two Allied aircraft did not return

Advance units of Gen. Montgomery's army pushing along the coastal road to Tripoli are still harrying Axis troops 30 miles west of Nofilia writes Reuter's special correspondent in Cairo

Officers arriving back from the battle area say that the Germans are sowing mines and digging 'booby' traps with devilish ingenuity Everything on which a booby trap can be fixed from a dead body to a petrol tin has one

ROMMEL'S RAPID WITHDRAWAL

The Morocco radio states: "Rommel's troops continuing their hurried retreat westwards have covered more than 190 miles since Sunday. At Wadi Matratin, numerous German tanks, guns and vehicles were destroyed.

According to reports, Germans are putting mines under the dead bodies on the battlefield to blow up anyone who touches them.

"ONE AXIS SHIP A DAY"

ALGIERS: One ship is being sunk every day round Tunisia, according to a statement by the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, quoted in reports from Allied headquarters.

Both Sides Prepare For Finale In Tunisia

Heavily armed patrols of the First Army and General Nehring's Axis forces are clashing almost hourly in a narrow strip of no-man's-land in north-eastern Tunisia writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Both sides are strongly equipped with automatic weapons which give them tremendous fire-power.

Near Medjez-el-Bab small British reconnaissance groups have penetrated more than 15 miles into Axis positions to return with vital information.

Following Rommel's tactics the Germans are laying mines on many parts of the front.

An Allied military spokesman said today that patrols have "made contact with the enemy at several points and destroyed small mine-fields here and there."

Reconnaissance has shown that General Nehring's Panzers have been reinforced during the past fortnight.

Rommel Still In Tripolitania

The German radio tonight made the first German admission that units of the Eighth Army had broken through to the coastal road.

Contrary to reports that Rommel had arrived in Tunisia to take over command of the Axis forces, it is believed in London that he was with his army in Tripolitania as last year.—

Maharashtra P. C. C. President's Daughter Convicted

Miss Usha Gadgil And Seven Other Girls Jailed For Distributing Objectionable Leaflets

(Through A. P. and U. P.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

Miss Usha Gadgil, daughter of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and seven other girls were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment each on two charges of forming an unlawful assembly and distributing objectionable leaflets at the time of the anti-waste rally held in the Wadia College under the presidentship of Sir Raghunath Paranjpye.

AHMEDNAGAR. S. R. Mahajan of Parner has been put under arrest under D. I. R.

Two persons from the village of Dethani Gunjal have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in prejudicial activities.

Two persons have been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each for taking out an unauthorised procession in the town.

One person has been fined Rs. 25 for possessing an objectionable bulletin.

One person has been taken into custody at Sangamner for delivering an alleged anti-war speech and possessing an alleged illegal bulletin.

D. D. Joshi of the village of Kade has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for taking out a procession in contravention of the prohibitory order.

U. S. Mulay who was prosecuted on a school charge of setting fire to a building at Sevagaon has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

POLICE STATION ATTACKED: CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

The police station at Sarbhon in Broach district is reported to have been attacked by about 100 persons, according to a report in a local newspaper, which states that one police constable was shot dead while two others were injured.

An explosion is reported to have occurred in the house of special Magistrate at Baroda.

Two explosions occurred at Modasa and three at Mehsana in Baroda State in one night.—

AHMEDABAD: An attempt was made to set fire to the record and furniture of a Municipal School, but was frustrated by the people from the surrounding area.

THEY SET FIRE TO A BUNGALOW

Nine persons have been sentenced to five years' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine each in defeault one year's further R. I. by the special Judge, Bijapur, for setting fire to a bungalow. The others were acquitted

HEAPS OF GRASS BURNT

Two large heaps of grass at Belgaum were set on fire on the night of December 15 and burnt. The loss is estimated at more than Rs 20,000.

WIRES CUT OFF

Ten persons have been arrested near Kanabaragi in Belgaum Taluka for the cutting of wires.

A primary school at Hirabagiwadi and a chawadi at Betser were set on fire and were partially burnt.

GAUHATI: The forest beat house at Hajo has been gutted by fire, according to a report received here. Hajo is an important rural centre of this district.

REVENUE OFFICE BURNED

TEZPUR: The Tezpur Revenue Circle Office and Bihuguri M. E. School Building and three vacant military sheds have been destroyed by fire recently. The P. W. D. inspection bungalow at Balipara has also been burnt down.

COLLECTION OF COLLECTIVE FINES STAYED

SYLHET: The realisation of collective fine imposed on the inhabitants of Biswanath Bazar and village Janlia in Sylhet District has been stayed by an order of the Government pending further enquiry. The inhabitants concerned had sent a memorial to Government urging an inquiry and denying any connection with subversive activities. The Secretary of the District Muslim League had also made a similar representation to the authorities.

DETENU TO BE RELEASED

LYALLPUR: It is understood that orders have been issued for the release of Sardar Balwant Singh, a prominent Congress worker of Lyallpur, who was arrested under Sec. 129 of D. I. R.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: About half a dozen places in the city were raided by the special branch police today, as a result of which five persons were arrested.

LAHORE:—Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, will preside over the All-India Muslim Traders' Conference to be held at Bombay in April 1943, and Sir Sultan Ahmad, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, will inaugurate it.—A. P.

ITS PRAISE

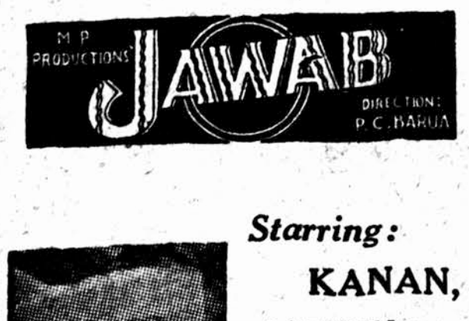
is on a Thousand LIPS!

IT'S MUSIC

is ringing in a

Thousand EARS!

M. P. Productions'



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Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 p.m.

HEAVY BATTLES SOUTH-WEST OF STALINGRAD

Nazis Forced To Retreat On Caucasian Front

MOSCOW, Dec. 19.

From Reuters' special correspondent:

Heavy battles are in progress south-west of Stalingrad, where the Germans attacked all day yesterday and far into the night.

The German Command, thwarted in the first attempt to break through to its trapped units, has by no means given up. In one sector between the Caucasian Railway and the lower reaches of the Don "Bend", the Germans have been forced to retreat with very heavy losses. Soviet troops have captured 18 guns and other material.

NAZI AIR REINFORCEMENTS

Despite big losses in machines, the Germans from "air parks" in the Rostov region are keeping up their transport-plane flights to the Don-Volga area.

A frontline dispatch to "Pravda" to-day said "fierce air battles are going on in the sector south-west of Stalingrad."

ON STALINGRAD FRONT

A supplement to the Soviet communique stated in the factory area of Stalingrad, Soviet troops repelled several counter-attacks launched by small Axis groups, a hundred of whom were wiped out. On the southern outskirts of the city nine enemy strong points were destroyed. North-west of Stalingrad, Russian units consolidated their positions. German infantry repeatedly tried to recapture lost positions but were repulsed. On another sector a battalion of German infantry attacked Russian position but were thrown back, losing about one company in killed. South-west of Stalingrad our troops repulsed enemy infantry and tank attacks.

On the central front, Soviet troops continued active operations. In the area west of Rzhev enemy infantry launched several unsuccessful attacks. In the area of the Rzhev-Vyazma railway the enemy in trying to hold up the Soviet advance but suffered heavy losses.

IN CAUCASUS

North-east of Tuapse, Soviet troops captured enemy pillboxes wiped out 150 Germans and silenced four enemy artillery and mortar batteries.

From Reuter's special correspondent Soviet army in the western Caucasian mountain ranges protecting the Black Sea port of Tuapse have smashed one stretch of German defences putting out of action nearly a 100 blockhouses in the last 24 hours. Soviet marines stormed their way to the top of a strategic hill, guarding the approaches to a big populated point on the road to the Black Sea coast. For over two months the Germans have been unable to advance a single step from the Black Sea city of Novorossisk. Not a single ship has left or entered this seaport which is under constant Soviet artillery fire. Soviet guns also control Novorossisk railway station and the main roads from the city eastwards.

TIGHTER SOVIET RING

Fighting is raging as furiously as ever in the Stalingrad area between the Volga and the Don and inside the Don elbow. The Soviet ring is steadily drawing tighter round the enemy.

The Germans are sending wave after wave of transport planes with fighter escorts from Rostov in an effort to supply the encirled forces

RUSSIANS TAKE STRONG POINT WEST OF RZHEV

The Moscow radio states that Soviet troops have captured an important German strong point west of Rzhev.

The Moscow radio said that Red Army men stormed the strongpoint west of Rzhev without firing a shot and won a quick victory in hand-to-hand fighting. Over 400 Germans were killed and much booty captured.

The Punjab University has decided to confer honorary degrees on nineteen students, who joined the colours before completing their normal course.

Why Not Settle With Sapru, C. R. And Joshi?

"New Statesman" Questions Govt.'s Policy And Intentions

LONDON, December 19.

The "New Statesman" reviews the recent attempt of Indian leaders to seek a way out of the present deadlock and refers in particular to the Conference last week-end at Allahabad presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

"What will the Government do now?" asks the "New Statesman" which adds. "Must it continue to ignore or rebuff the advice of responsible Indians who hate as much as any British Official the anarchy and violence now ruling in parts of India?

The Indian problem they say is a domestic problem and Indian leaders must find a solution.

But when any solution is proposed they reply that the people supporting it have no following.

When Mr. Rajagopalachariar after spending many hours discussing the Hindu-Muslim problem with Mr. Jinnah feels confident that a discussion with Gandhiji would help to bridge the gap, the Viceroy turns down his proposal for a visit. What is the explanation?

If the British Government really desires a settlement there is no lack of responsible and moderate men like Mr. Rajagopalachari, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Joshi who are ready to work for a settlement and whose desire is to form a National Government to combine with the British Government in the defence of India."—Reuter.

Maungdaw-Buthidaung Area Occupied

(Continued from page 9)

withdrawal from Burma and had prepared defences withdrew without offering opposition.

Yesterday December 18 supporting these operations for the second day in succession the R. A. F. attacked the Japanese occupied village of Buthidaung, slightly more than half way from Maungdaw to Akyab.

The raid was made by Blenheim bombers and bombs were dropped along the water front and on buildings

Much damage was done and fires were left burning. Fighters carried out an offensive sweep along the Mayu River.

Last night Wellington aircraft bombed Akyab. From these operations none of our aircraft is missing

RAID ON FENI

It is now known that in the enemy air raid on Feni on Wednesday, December 16, at least three Japanese aircraft were destroyed. We lost four aircraft but the pilots are safe.

HOW FENI TOOK IT

Feni area experienced its first air-raid of the war on Wednesday afternoon. The public took the raid with courage. There have been very few casualties. Fighter aircraft drove out the enemy planes and anti-aircraft guns were in action. One enemy plane is stated to have been brought down. The public took shelter during the raid. The morale of the people continues high.

Mr C. H. Gordon, Sub-Divisional officer, Dr. Dhirendra Kumar Datta with his First Aid party and the doctors of the hospital as well as A.R.P. officers, wardens and fire fighters were very vigilant.—A.P.

LONDON:—Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, hopes to make a statement early in the new year on the proposed simplification of the army pay system, stated Mr. A. Henderson, Under-Secretary, in a written reply. —Reuter.

Mr. Mani H. Mehta, President of the Bahai Assembly of Bombay, who has been appointed as Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay War Gifts Fund Committee.

Liberal Federation Chief Criticised

Is It Not Self-Stultification To Object To Communal Electorates And At Same Time Plump For Communal And Independent Provinces?

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri have issued the following joint statement to the Associated Press:—

The Liberal Federation, when interviewing Sir Stafford Cripps, stood for the integrity of India and opposed the idea of creating two or more independent Governments in the country. In so doing, they aligned themselves with enlightened and progressive forces. What has happened since to cause the President of the Federation to recant? It is clear that he does this in his individual capacity. How can the Cripps Scheme, which favoured the vivisection of the motherland, make our objection to it too late? The scheme has been officially withdrawn by the very authority that propounded it.

It is true that some British statesmen, in a fit of repentance and with an air of magnanimity, have reiterated it. But it only means, that for their part, they would support its revival in due season. In our judgment, India is not yet driven to the extremity of a choice between a whole but unfree India and divided but free India. The Liberal Federation recently advocated reversion to the policy of joint electorates. Is it not self stultification to object to communal electorates and at the same time plump for communal and independent provinces? And this when the Viceroy's pronouncement, which is two years late, bids us hope that at last the better mind of Britain has come to recognise its greatest achievement in India and is resolved to maintain it! Let us not suspect and look narrowly for what may lie behind this belated and cautiously worded policy. Wisdom consists in grasping this improvement firmly and holding Britain down to her returning sense of duty. Should one man's whim or one party's shibboleth constrain all others to adjust themselves to it? That way lies danger, and it is the greatest danger of all".—A. P.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 19.

The 19th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission which is meeting here on December 28 will be inaugurated by H. H. the Maharaja, and presided over by the Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh. The Exhibition of Historical Records will be open by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. The activities of the Commission were suspended for a few years after the last war.

CHINESE RECAPTURE KEY TOWN

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19.

Chinese forces in Western Hupeh province after re-occupying Hohsueh, a key town on the north bank of the Yangtse river, are continuing to pursue the Japanese north-wards towards Shasi, according to field despatches reaching Chungking late to-night.

In Western Yunnan near the Burma border the Japanese have renewed their attempts to advance north but have again been driven back.—Reuter.

Chiang Thanks Roosevelt For U. S.-China Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

General Chiang Kai-Shek replying to-day to President Roosevelt's message on Tuesday opening a radio photo service between China and United States expressed the hope that the service would be "a symbol of the rapid progress of the United Nations' war effort".

The Generalissimo's message read, "Your handwritten letter transmitted to me by radiophoto was an immense joy to me. By this nicest means of communication the march of science has brought us closer and closer together.

This is Symbol of the rapid progress of the United Nations war effort and of the early realisation of our common war aims in advancing the cause of freedom and equality in a world of peace, order and happiness. I am deeply appreciative of the warm welcome accorded to Madame Chiang by you and Mrs. Roosevelt and the American people".—Reuter

ANTI-JAP GUERILLA FORCE IN INDO-CHINA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 18.

Guerilla warfare on a widespread scale is being waged against the Japanese forces of occupation in Indo-China says the newspaper "Ta-King-Pao" to-day quoting Wu Fei, leader of the Indo-China Nationalist Party formed in 1924.

Great interest is shown here in the forthcoming visit to Chungking of Wu Fei who is the head of the Anti-Japanese "Indo-China Provisional Government" established on Chinese soil at Liuchow in Kwangsi province.

Many Indo-China Nationalists have already fled from the Japanese to Luichow about 150 miles inside China from Indo-China, it is reported.—Reuter.

"MANKIND UNITED" LEADERS ARRESTED

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18.

Sixteen leaders of the organisation 'Mankind United" has been arrested in California on charges of sedition and conspiracy and 150 other persons are being questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is announced here.

They are accused of disseminating false reports and attempting to interfere with the war effort.—Reuter.

Nazi Airfields Near Channel Left Desolate

LONDON, December 18.

Reuter's correspondent writes:—Pilots of Mosquitos and other R.A.F. raiders who sweep at tree and chimney height over fields and villages of Hitler's "Invasion Coast" report that the German airfields close to the channel have been evacuated.

They are left desolate. Blocked with drainpipes, felled tree-trunks and every possible form of obstruction. One suggestion is that this may be a safeguard against British aircraft landings in an invasion.

Others emphasise that without the capacity to reinforce them (German fighters are being urgently wanted in the Mediterranean) frontline fighters have become a "wasting asset" in the Western Hemisphere.—

SHOPS OF BRITISH SOUTH-COAST TOWN BOMBED

Nine people were killed and others are missing in the south-coast town where shops were demolished. Several were injured. A Dornier 217 dropped bombs which fell on some shops trapping many people

Troops and reinforcements were brought in from other towns to assist in the rescue work and the work of clearing the site continued without halt up to a late hour to-night.—Reuter.

No Lowering Of Excess Profits Tax

LONDON, December 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood has told the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that he cannot entertain any proposal to lower the rate of the Excess Profits Tax from its level of 100 per cent of which 20 per cent ranks for post-war credit.

The Chancellor replying to a letter on the taxations effect on industry from the Association states that he does not agree that the treasury has enunciated the idea of a flat percentage on the capital employed as a rule to be applied in fixing profit on costed contracts.

"The treasury has never sought to lay down rigid percentage of profit in terms of the capital employed," the letter adds

The death occurred on Saturday in Calcutta of Gopi De, renowned diver in aquatic sports. He was in Bombay in 1940 and gave an exhibition of diving in aid of the East India War Fund.

155 JAP SHIPS SUNK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

It is officially announced that seven Japanese auxiliaries have been sunk by submarine in the Pacific.

The Japanese ships sunk were one large tanker, one large cargo ship, one medium tanker, two medium cargo ships, one medium transport and one trawler.

These sinkings announced in a Navy Department Communique had not been given in any previous communique.

A total of 155 Japanese merchantmen and warships have fallen victim to American submarines since the United States entered the war.

Including those given in to-day's Navy Department communique the total consists of 105 sunk, 22 probably sunk and 28 damaged.

Ibn Saud Accepts Free Fr. Diplomat

LONDON:—Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, has accepted a Free French Diplomatic representative for his country. The representative is M. Maigret, a former French diplomat in Middle Eastern Arab Countries. Maigret will not have the status of a minister.

It is stated that Ibn Saud's action will serve to nullify Axis-Anti-Free French propaganda in Syria and other Free French controlled Islamic countries.—India Press Service.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PORTUGAL

LISBON Dec. 18.

The Spanish Foreign Minister Senor Jordana arrived in Portugal to-day.—Reuter.

EUROPE CAN'T AFFORD A WEAK FRANCE, SAYS "M. G."

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.

Europe cannot afford a weak France, says the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader today agreeing with General Giraud's statement

The united nations aim at disabling Germany for aggression, but, however, well planned—these arrangements the state and health of France must be "A factor of supreme importance in the defence of Europe."

The newspaper declares, "Britain and France must occupy a position of special responsibility in the west as Russia and the proposed Federation of Poland and Czechoslovakia will occupy a special position in the East. They must give each other confidence and strength."—Reuter.

AXIS CRUISER AND TROOPSHIP HIT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A Flying Fortress scored a direct hit on Friday on an Axis warship believed to be a cruiser some 60 miles off Tunis.

The warship was sailing in company with another—also thought to be a cruiser—when it was sighted by a strong force of Allied bombers.

Flying Fortresses are also reported to have hit one Italian troopship off Bizerta.—

WOMEN & CHILDREN BURIED IN WRECKAGE & RUINS

Women and children out for Christmas shopping in a south-coast town to-day were buried in the wreckage and ruins of several stores demolished by bombs from a daylight raider.

To-night several bodies had been recovered and rescue parties were digging for other people believed to be trapped. The German bomber was destroyed, off the Sussex coast, by R.A.F. fighters one of which is missing.

Another south-coast town was raked with gunfire by three planes as were a number of villages in the south-east. Bombs also fell at a picturesque village on the coast.—Reuter.

Begum Shah Nawaz Sees Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Begum Shah Nawaz who has been in the United States for the last six weeks had a long talk with Mrs. Roosevelt on Friday

Begum Shah Nawaz who is at present staying at the residence of the British Minister Mr. Butler is giving a series of lectures and broadcasts, speaking authoritatively as active leader of the women of India and the only woman member of the Indian National Advisory Council.—Reuter.

The District Magistrate of Saugor has, under the Defence of India Rules, called upon the owners and persons in charge of the wells within the Saugor Municipal Cantonment limits to keep them clean at their own cost and make them available for public use at reasonable hours.

U. S. Vice-President's Exhortation

CHICAGO, December 18.

The United States Vice-President Henry Wallace in an interview published today said that he trusted that "Men of Faith" would take action to prevent the coming peace being just another interval in the long series of wars

He had been asked if there were signs that problems such as economic and political imperialism, trade regulations, racial antipathies and hatred and vengeance were being defeated.

Vice-President Wallace urged that the common peoples of all nations should do some united and constructive thinking about peace and post-war problems

Mr. Wallace will make an "Important address on the question of peace and post-war problems," to-night, the Office of War Information announces.

ADAPT BRITISH HOUSING

Mrs. Roosevelt referring in her "My Day" column to America's need for additional housing hoped that the United States will study the British rebuilding plans and use any ideas which could be adapted to United States needs.

"I hope we shall offer the occupied countries encouragement by making it clear that we intend to help them along the same lines," she added.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW. The Special Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will meet in the D.A.V. College, Cawnpore, on Dec. 27, 1942 at 3 p.m and the Working Committee will meet next day at the same place.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In view of the fact that two competitors got Rs. 500|- each in the last competition, many requests have been received by us to give this time the most popular of all the competitions, viz., the Detective Competition as it appeals to all, young as well as the old, of both the sexes. For those who are taking part in our Competitions this is a good opportunity of putting their observation power and detective faculties to good and profitable use, as one stands to earn a considerable sum of money on spending only eight annas per entry and thus commence an auspicious New Year.

In the two series of pictures those marked A. B. C. . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the Series numbered 1, 2, 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself and put on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before 6th January, 1943, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2 All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

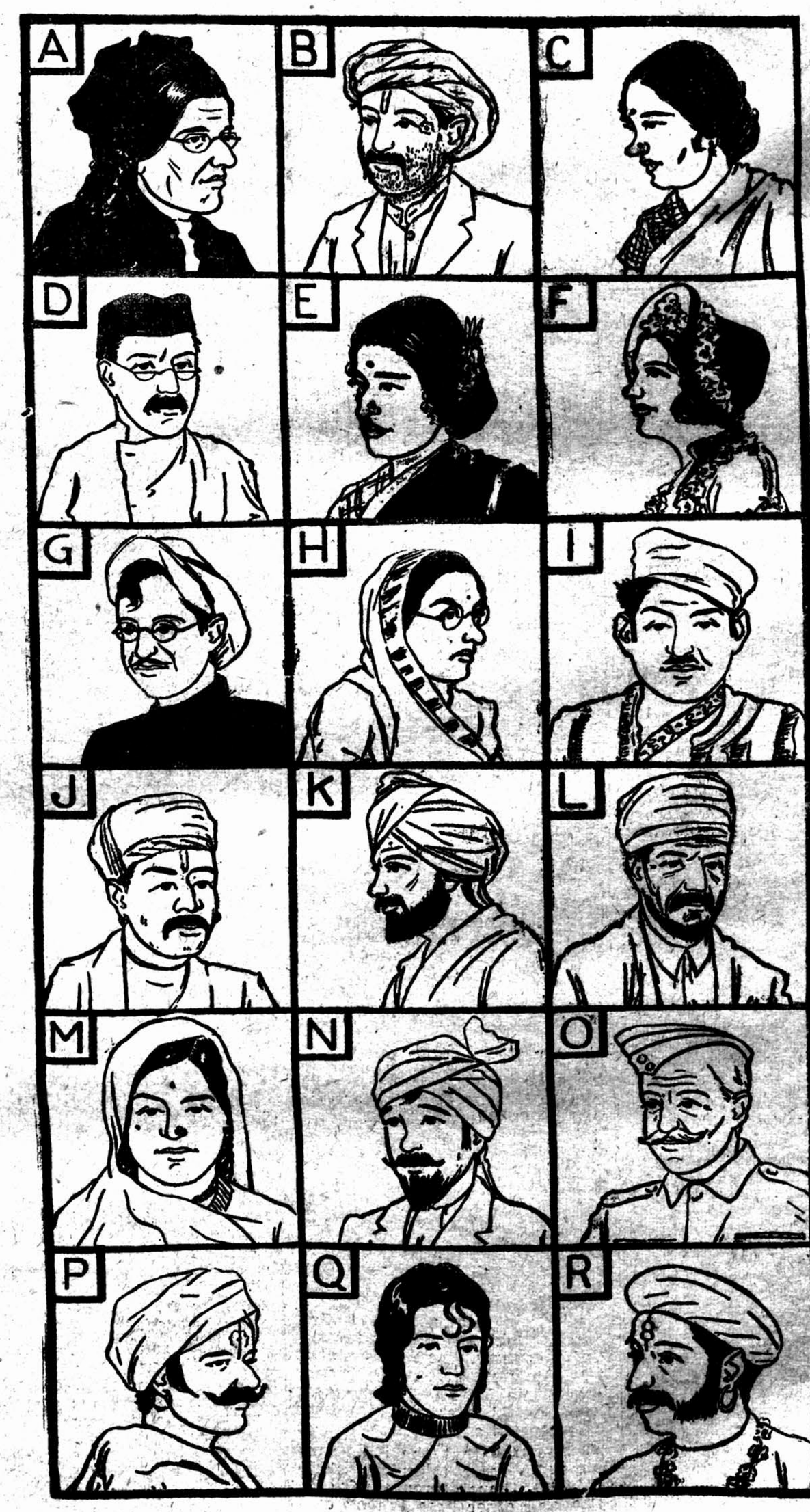
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to if is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10 This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd. but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Entrie. by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 6th JAN. 1943

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Detective Competition. 20/12/42.

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RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES

Detective Competition. 20/12/'42.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs [illegible]	Rs 10-0
Half yearly	Rs [illegible]	Rs 5-8

SINGLE COPY ANNAS

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs 18
Half yearly	Rs 10

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The Bombay Chronicle Weekly must be subscribed for not less than six months.

LOVJI CAMA CHALLENGE TROPHY

Brilliant Array Of Histrionic Talents

The Fifth Annual Dramatic Competition for the Lovji Cama Challenge Trophy was held at the Regal on Saturday morning, when Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla presided and Mrs. Tara Ali Baig, Mr. Sohrab Modi and Prof. Correia-Afonso acted as Judges.

The house was packed to capacity and dozens of ticketholders were left out due to lack of accommodation, which spoke for the exceptional popularity of the competition.

All the dramatic performance staged by the amateur competitors without a single exception drew loud applause from the audience.

Mr. Justice Chagla in complimenting the artistes said:—"For a very long time, I have not spent more pleasant or more happy three or four hours".

Fully agreeing with Mr. Homi Sethna, the moving spirit behind the competition who had earlier in a brief speech stressed the need for a Peoples' Theatre and assured the audience that it was now the chief aim of those who worked for the competition; Mr. Chagla observed that it was not only a Peoples' Theatre that Bombay was in need of but there was ample want of more dramatic talents more amateur actors and actresses and more playwrights and dramatists.

Mr. Sohrab Modi on behalf of the judges said that it was a very difficult task to find out which of the artistes should be awarded the three prizes. He wished that each actor and actress could be given a prize as all of them had played their parts brilliantly. But for superb acting the judges had arrived at the decision that the first prize be awarded to Miss Mary Dadachanji, the second to Mr. Jehangir Sabavala and the third to Mrs. Jer Dubash.

Minod Davar was the recipient of an extra prize.

The quality of histrionic talent displayed by the competitors came up to a level that would compare with the work of professional artistes and if ever the dream of a Peoples' Theatre is realised in the not distant future, Bombay city at least will be able to send forth to its stage amateur actors and actresses who will satisfy connaisseurs in the art of histrionics.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA

Prof. V. G. Paranjpye's Memorandum

POONA, Dec. 19.

At a five-day session of the Maharashtra University Committee which commenced here yesterday afternoon under the Presidentship of the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, Chairman of the Committee, oral evidence of witnesses supporting the claims of Maharashtra for a separate University was tendered. Only one witness was against multiplying and decentralising Universities at this stage

Prof. V. G. Paranjpye, who expressed himself in favour of a separate University for Maharashtra said that the new University should be so constituted that the private societies and through them the people of Maharashtra, who had reared them should feel a sense of oneness in it and suggested that the Colleges in existence in Poona including the Commerce College of the Deccan Education Society and the Medical College to be developed from the B. J. Medical School should cease to have independent existence on the starting of the University. Prof. Paranjpye added that the four private societies and Government should transfer the buildings, grounds, libraries, laboratories and equipment to the University in return for which the life-members of these societies, the higher officials of the Educational Department and Professors of the Government Colleges should be co-opted ex-officio members of the Senate of the University and should constitute the main bulk of the University.

Dr. Vakil, formerly of the Indian Educational Service was of the opinion that the new University should be financed entirely by public subscriptions rather than Government grants.

Dr. S. S. Khair was in favour of a separate University for Maharashtra as against a University confined to the limits of Poona alone

Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Principal of the Engineering College, Poona, said that the time was not yet ripe for Maharashtra to have a separate University. A more opportune time for a separate University for Maharashtra would be when India is redistributed into provinces on a linguistic basis.

At this stage the Committee adjourned to meet again to-day.—A P

Prof. Tehemurasp P. Daruwala of Calcutta set up a new All-India record of weight-supporting on legs of 1,220 lbs. at the C. J. Hall, thus beating a Bombay record of 1,002 lbs.

On The Sports Fields— And Around Badminton

(By "AL")

Bombay has had the rare fortune of witnessing these last few days as good an exhibition of Badminton as one could wish for. We have seen in action some of India's best exponents of this form of sport, several provinces being very well represented.

Both Bengal and Punjab have shown us, if nothing new, at least a few things we have known all along and yet never fully exploited in practice just the very things we could emulate advantage in future contests. For who could fail to admire and be thrilled by those clever placings of Dhavinder and the devastating smashes of Lewis?

But all said and done, Bombay has been holding its own—up to a point. Yes, but only up to a point, for we shall probably see only the lone, heroic Tara Deodhar in the singles carrying the entire Bombay Province for us on her shoulders in the ultimate round, the Women's Singles title being more or less a reservation for her on merits. Punjab, in the person of the redoubtable Lewis, will for certain secure the Men's Singles title. In fact, Lewis already has it in his pocket, unless, of course, Prakash Nath, the other probable finalist in this event, does the unexpected. The Doubles titles, however, are likely to remain with us.

In any case, the ultimate decisions will be known on the day this appears in print (I am writing a full two days in advance), and enthusiasts aspiring to get a look-in at the finals will have to be at the Bombay Gymkhana a couple of hours before the commencement of play. That is, if they do not mind risking being shut out.

Hockey

The Bombay Hockey League now in progress had two big surprises in the last week.

One was the almost unbelievable tally of ten goals scored by the G. I. P. Rly. "A" against the B. E. S. T. Surprisingly, the G. I. P. forwards were all over the Tramwaymen, almost making them look silly; and the forlorn figure of Pereira in the B. E. S. T. goal was, despite his best efforts, pathetic, and he also ultimately shared the general "abandon" exhibited by his side.

The second surprise was the sensational one-love victory of the Lusitanians over the erstwhile champions, the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Headqu arters "A". On the run of play, however, the Lusies were the better side, although a few tactical blunders of the Railwaymen contributed somewhat to their success. But then, the Lusitanians have the reputation of being consistent in their inconsistency, playing an inspired game on one day and an off-colour display on another. So much so, that I have a shrewd suspicion that M. C. Patel has been training them in secret.

Another Story—Believe It Or Not

Here is a story that is told to me. An institution running a first class Hockey team has for some time been on the look-out for players of repute, and has employed several in order to replenish their team. An ex-collegian happened to catch the eye of an official of this institution, and he was forthwith asked to call and see him. Here is the interview:

Official: "Have you passed the Matriculation?"

Ex-Collegian: "I am a B.Sc., Sir.

Official, with emphasis: "I know that. But have you passed the Matriculation. The regulations insist upon that!"

Incidentally, I learn that the player in question did not take up the offer, and jolly lucky he didn't.

Nabha's Death And After

(From A Correspondent).

KODAIKANAL, Dec. 15.

Following the Maharaja's expiry, the Collector of Madura, Mr. Wood arrived yesterday. Sikh soldiers and priests from Madura arrived this morning. The Viceroy's Commissioned Officers from Madras are expected soon.

Maharani Gurcharan Kaur, who was here with the Maharaja from 1928 to 1939 wired the Secretaries last night not to dispose of the body till her arrival from Amritsar by air. Secretaries interviewed the Collector this morning and requested preservation of the body and a separate cremation ground with princely honours.

Arrangements being made to preserve the body. Meanwhile the Collector is seeking instructions from Madras Government regarding the funeral.

PANDIT OMKARNATH'S REAL MUSICAL TREAT

BY YESHWANT T. PARVATE

It is not frequently that one gets an opportunity to drink in the sweet melodies of Pandit Omkarnath.

He gave a performance last Saturday night at Larmibaug under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangit Mandal. Tabalji Kamurao was there and both of them made an enviable team.

Panditji began with 'Bhoop'. This was followed by 'Darbari Kanada', 'Nilambari', 'Malakansa', 'Basant' and 'Bhairvi' was the later order. 'Nilambari' which is scarcely interpreted by other artists as well 'Malakansa' which is a familiar raag were rendered extraordinarily beautifully.

Although it was late enough, Panditji sang 'Basant' at the special request of the audience. Basant which was sub-developed into Pancham Hind of Pancham Basant and was sung in Nidhi Tal. Thakorji explained the abovementioned raag and Laxmitaal.

The last item was Bhairvin. I saw personally some people whose eyes were wet with tears when he was singing Bhairvin.

Kananbala in 'Jawab', most popular now at Imperial.

"EVER YOURS" RELEASED AT KRISHNA

"Ever Yours" was released on Saturday at Krishna. This is the first Marathi picture in which Snehaprabha Pradhan has appeared. She has done so as successfully as for instance Bombay Talkies 'Punarmilan'.

It is a Navyug production with a story by Khandekar and direction by Junnarkar. Snehaprabha's dances, particularly the Cobra dance and songs are very impressive. Vatsala Kumthekar has better scope in this film than she had before. Damuanna Jog and Salvi are good as usual.

Krishna Theatre was fully packed for the premiere and the picture was enthusiastically received. Movietone news and Deodhar Festival Cricket Match with commentary by Talyar Khan are other short films with this picture of 10,998 feet.

New Resident For Gujarat States

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

It is announced that L. W. Jardine, at present revenue and divisional Commissioner in the N.W.F.P. is appointed Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, Vice Lt.-Colonel C. K. Daly granted leave from February next, pending retirement

Mr. H. J Todd at present Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan becomes Resident for the Madras States vice Lt.-Colonel G. P Murphy granted leave from May next pending retirement—A P.

NEW DELHI.—The United Press learns that a conference regarding the restriction of jute cultivation in Bengal will be held in Calcutta on January 2. The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Commerce Member, will attend. Mr. Sarkar leaves for Calcutta on December 23, on return from Lahore.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Magsar Shud 13, 1999.
Muslim : Jilhej 11, 1361.
Parsi : Tir 17, 1312.
Sunrise : 8-8 a.m. Sunset : 7-4 p.m.
Hightide : 10-26, 23-36. Lowtide : 4-51, 16-36.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Ten O'Clock" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Beyond the Blue Horizon" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Her Cardboard Lover" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
CAPITOL—"Defeat of the Germans Near Moscow 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—'Vasant Sena" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ankh Michaoli" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. to-day 1-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Kipling's Jungle Book" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL : "Eagle Squadron" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
EROS—"This Above All" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
OPERA HOUSE—"Bhakta Surdas" 2-30, 6 7-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON : "Ek Raat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 12-45 p.m
PARADISE—"You'll Never Get Rich" 4-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bharat Milap" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Thief of Bagdad" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Rio Rita" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Nai Roshni" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m, to-day 11-45 a.m.
SUPER—"Gora Kumbhar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. to-day 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mera Gaon" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Doctor" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. to-day 2 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Roti" Time as usual.
STRAND "Bad Men of Missouri" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Damaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 12-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL : The Six-Monthly meeting of the Mandal will be held to-day, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Matunga Premier School.

DADAR BRAHMO SAMAJ : Mr. P. C. Dev will conduct Divine Service to-day, at 9 a.m., at the Dadar Brahmo Samaj (2, Ram Mohan English School), Dadar.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
The adjourned General Meeting of the Party will be held at 4 p.m. to-day, at the Party Office, Post Office Building, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA.
The Annual General Meeting of the above Vachanalaya will be held to-day, at 9 a.m. (N. S. T.) in "Dhuru Hall" Chhabildas Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION : A meeting of the Association will be held at 10 a.m. to-day, when Mr. Sajjad Zaheer will speak on "War-time culture in the U. S. S. R."

AKBAR CENTENARY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE : A meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday 22nd at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Law College, near Churchgate Station.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of the above Centre Sri B. M. Patnekar of Belgaum will speak on "Gita Rahasya", at 5 p.m. to-day, at Vasudev Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION : The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in Soman Building, Girgaon Road (opposite Kandewadi Naka), to-day, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

MILK MERCHANTS' MEETING.
There will be a meeting of Milk Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs to-day, at 5 p.m. at fBaburam Dhurishing's Bungalow, Military Road, Santa Cruz East.

CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND : A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given to-day at the Chowpatty Bandstand commencing from 5-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. J. D. Jaokar.

LECTURE ON BLOOD-BANK.
Under the auspices of the National War Front a lecture on "Blood-Bank" by Mrs. Madan from Burma at Palamcoat Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar at 5-30 p.m. Also Raval Chimanlal Chhaganlal's Kirtan on "Gatha Spentomad".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Light that Lighteth every Man" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain on Sunday at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA
The working committee meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bachubai Building Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION : A Cinema Show in the Empire Theatre at 10 a.m. to-day.
A Twentieth Century Fox Picture "Hudson's Bay" will be shown

THE ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION.
Meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the Organization, Industrial Insurance Building, Churchgate. Sir M Visvesvaraya will preside.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP LUNCHEON TO THE SHERIFFS.
The Progressive Group will entertain Mr. M. R. A. Baig, the retiring Sheriff and Sir Jamshedji Duggan to a luncheon at Green's (not 28th as printed by mistake in the members' notice) at 1 p.m. to-day. Mr. Baig and Sir Jamshedji will address the gathering.

Mr. E. J. Kirchner replying to some criticisms at the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held on Friday at the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ashiq Husain. 5-10 Bande Hasan. 5-30 Iqbal Bano. 5-40 D. C. Datta. 5-50 Bashirbai. 6 Vilayat Husain. 6-45 Bashirbai. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 D. C. Datta. 7-30 Programme parade. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Ashiq Husain. 8-40 Thumri on cornet. 8-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News. 9-45 Caravanserai. 10 "The Planets" Suite. 10-45 Thumri Aur Ghazal.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Nritya Sangit. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-30 Mixed Melodies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Devotional songs. 9-30 Indumati Chaubal. 9-45 Amir Husain. 10 Bhimsen G. Joshi. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Tarabai Gadagkar. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Mumtaz Begam. 12 p.m. "Hansi Hansi Men". 12-25 Panditrao Nagarkar. 12-45 News in Marathi. 12-50 News in Gujarati. 12-55 News in Hindustani. 1 Vilayat Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Tarabai Gadagkar. 5-30 Panditrao Nagarkar. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Bhimsen G. Joshi. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary 6-50 Mumtaz Begam. 7-10 Kastatarang. 7-15 Indumati Chaubal. 7-30 Amir Husain. 8-5 Kannada Bhajan. 8-15 Orchestral melodies. 8-30 Imaginary interviews. 8-45 News-play. 9-30 B B C News. 9-45 Caravanserai. 10 Symphony Concert.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati Garbas. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Mumtaz Begam. 9 Indian music. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Vilayat Husain. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Tarabai Gadagkar. 9-15 Amir Husain. 9-35 Mumtaz Begam. 9-45 Caravanserai. 10 Panditrao Nagarkar. 10-10 Bhimsen G. Joshi. 10-25 Vilayat Husain.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION : Public meeting to welcome Mr. N. Sri Ram, the new Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, at the Blavatsky Lodge at 9 a.m. to-day.

"SHRADDHANAND DAY" : Shreeman Pundit Nagardasji will deliver a public lecture "Shradhanand Balidan Din" in the Arya Samaj Mandir Matunga (G.I.P.) at 9 a.m. to-day.

SHRADHANAND DEATH ANNIVERSARY : A public meeting to celebrate Shradhananda death anniversary at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Pundit Vijayshankar Moolshankar will address the meeting.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Manas Ramayan" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji at 10 a.m. to-day at 448 Sandhurst Road.

PAREL SPORTS CLUB : Under the auspices of the Club the Mrs. Figueredo Trophy Inter School Elocution Competition will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Antonio de Souza High School Hall, Byculla.

ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS : At Coperage at 2-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Administrator General of Bombay will preside.

VETERINARY COLLEGE SPORTS : The Annual Sports of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. on the college compound ground, Dr. Padshah, M. D. (Lond), Dean of G. S. Medical College will preside.

SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA'S LECTURES : (1) On "Bhagwat Geeta" at 10 a.m. to-day, Mission Library Hall, Khar. (2) On "Teachings of Bhagwan Shree Ramkrishna Paramahamsa" at 6-30 p.m. at the same place.

JEWISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION : Under the auspices of the above Association a "special service" will be held in the Fort Synagogue to-day at 5-30 p.m. where Rev. S. I. Silas will recite prayer, and a sermon and lecture will be given by Dr. Silberpfennig, on "The Plight of Jews in Europe".

Mahim Fair

During the Mahim Fair, some of the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, will be suspended for ten days in the following area : Cadell Road from Kapad Lane to Mori Road Mahim Chowk, Mori Road (about 1,000 feet) and the whole of the Mahim Durgah Lane.
Shops in this area will be allowed to keep open after 9 p.m. and eating houses and restaurants may sell goods of the kind sold in shops after that hour.

A. I. Railwaymen's Executive

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, announces that an emergent meeting of the General Council of the Federation will be held at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th inst. in the premises of Bengal and Assam Railway Employees' Association at Calcutta to consider the situation arising out of the increase in the cost of living and shortage of food-stuffs, especially for railwaymen in wayside stations.

Bombay Newspapers' Suspension Sequel

EDITORS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S DECISION COMMUNICATED TO GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference which met for the second day this morning at 11 discussed the memorandum submitted by the women's delegation yesterday and matters arising out of reasons leading to suspension of the Bombay newspapers for one day. The Committee came to certain decision which has been duly communicated to the Government of India.

The President of the Conference will forward to the Government a memorandum containing the views of the Committee based on reports submitted by the various provincial conveners.

The Committee which continued to-day's discussions without any break for lunch adjourned at 3-15 p.m. to meet again on Monday at 5 p.m.

Mr. B. G. Kirchner, Chief Press Adviser to the Government of India, was present. Mr. Kirchner has left for Delhi to-night.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER RELIEF FUND

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference to-day Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" made an appeal to the newspaper proprietors and editors to contribute their mite to the Calcutta Newspaper Relief Fund started for the cyclone-stricken people of Midnapur.

Mr. I. M. Stephens, Acting Editor of the "Statesman", Calcutta, described the terrible sufferings of the people of Midnapur and associated himself with the appeal of Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh on humanitarian grounds.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, President of the Conference, requested all newspaper proprietors and editors to do their best in this connection.—United Press.

Women's Memorandum To Editors

The following sixteen women's organizations sent a memorandum regarding Chimur in the Central Provinces to the Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference on Friday:—

The National Council of Women, India; All-India Women's Conference; Bombay Women's Association; Bombay Women's Association, Dadar-Matunga Branch; Bhagini Samaj; Anjuman-e-Khwateen, Bombay; Bhatia Stree Mandal; Bhagini Samaj, Dadar; Vanita Vishram; Vanita Samaj; Mahfile Zohra; Anjuman-i-Kaneezai Fatima; Pathare Prabhu Samaj; Arya Mahila Samaj; Anjuman-e-Aqde Suraiya; and Stree Mandal, Fort.

SIND SATRAP WANTS GOVT. NEWSPAPER

KARACHI, Dec. 18.

Speaking about day-to-day functions of newspapers in imparting news, the Sind Governor said that the Press in this country was far more ready to co-operate with Government in spreading the truth than it was generally supposed to be.

Regarding the official news the Governor wished that when Government decided on important new projects, policies or legislation, these should be properly explained by the Publicity Department and by the Ministers through the Press.

GOVT. MUST HAVE ITS OWN PAPER

The Governor added: "I could even like to see Government running its own newspaper which would to some extent compete with the Press for at present the newspaper-reading public are so small that anything which tends to increase their number is bound to react favourably on the circulation of all newspapers

If Government could stimulate a desire for newspaper-reading in the large sections of the public, which at present the Press leaves entirely untouched, it is certainly not the Press which ought to complain".—A. P.

Newsprint Controller For Mysore

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Newsprint Controller for Mysore for controlling and regulating the distribution of 'emergency newsprint' manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills and fixing the price of 'emergency newsprint' from time to time. The Newsprint Controller will after directing the reservation of such quantities of emergency newsprint as are required for essential requirements of Government Departments allot quotas and issue certificates, each quarter, to such of the newspapers as may apply to him for supply of emergency newsprint.—A. P.

Press Advisory Committee For Mysore

BANGALORE,

The Government of Mysore announced the appointment of a provisional Advisory Committee of journalists in the Mysore State with whom the Law Secretary, who is the Chief Press Adviser, will keep contact.

Separate instructions as to the extent and scope of the Advisory Committee's work will be issued on receipt of report from the Chief Press Adviser after his first meeting with the committee

The Government announce also the cancellation of notification dated 10th August regarding registration of Press correspondents and issued order under the Defence of India Rules similar to that in Madras.

A permanent Advisory Committee will be constituted after the editors of newspapers in Mysore have formed themselves into an association and the Chief Press Adviser submits a panel of editors and journalists suggested by that association for the consideration by the Government.—A. P.

Bombay Editors' Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee a meeting of all Newspaper Editors, in Bombay City and Province will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. in the Journalists' Association Hall, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Horniby Road Bombay to consider matters arising out of the Editors' Conference resolution and the Government reply thereto.

In the afternoon at 3 p.m. members of the Conference will meet to elect the Provincial Executive.

Bombay Xmas Meeting Fifth Day

Big Crowd Enjoy Favourable Sport

YAWAR ANNEXES BARODA CUP

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The biggest crowd of the season enjoyed favourable sport at Mahalaxmi, when the fifth day of X'mas meeting was put down for action. Four raging favourites scored and the other winners too had quite good support.

Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR, Sibbritt up, annexed the Baroda Cup from the neglected SO WHAT. The winner, evidently the youngest of the competing candidates, won in splendid fashion. This one is definite to earn fame and I would not be surprised to find him racing in company of the best thoroughbreds before this season ends.

Trainers Chotani and Thompson collected doubles to their credit, while among the jockeys Sibbritt alone was associated with a double. Chavan, Raffaele, Jones Faruq Shah, Kheem Singh and Morley rode a winner each.

The double event pool was paid to 125 ticketholders. Each one collected Rs 130-8 and 31 nominators of the treble event collected each Rs. 845.

The following are the results:—

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's DUWISH AL FURAT 8-5 Chavan 1
H H the Prince of Berar's MANSUR HAMID 7-13 P Khade 2
Messrs. Agab Abdulla and Alwan Jawad's BRAGANZA 8-12 Faruq Shah 3
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's LONG SILK 8-12 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Rin-Tin-Tin and Wellington.
Won by: Short head, 6 lengths, head.
Time: 2 minutes 25 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12
Favourite: Mansur Hamid.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE PUNJAB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Osman Chotani's POM POM II 9-0 Raffaele 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's FIROZ JUNG 8-4 Morley 2
H H the Prince of Berar's MEXICAN MINI 7-11 Vir Singh 3
Mr G Dharamsey's QUICK MARCH 8-0 B McQuade 4
Not run: Panorama.
Won by 2 lengths head 1/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 20 and Rs. 62.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE PUNJAB PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's YESHWANT 8-12 Jones 1
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's CHURCHILL 8-6 Evans 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-2 S. Chavan 3
Mr. C. A. Murad's COUNTESS NIL 8-4 Southey 4
All ran:
Won by: 4 lengths, Neck, Hd.
Time 1 minute, 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Won Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 71.

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 8-7 Rook 1
H. H. The Prince of Berar's PRINCE SALEM 8-7 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's MAHARAJ 8-7 J. Raffaele 3
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's WILLOW HERB 8-7 Britt 4
Not run: Silver Memory.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 31 and Rs. 42.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP Division II—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8-13 Faruq Shah 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SPUN GLASS 9-4 N Singh 2
Mr. J. L. Panjabi's GOLD GAINER 8-7 A. Ahmed 3
Mr. N. V. Thaker's BASTION 8-11 Jadhav 4
Not run: Faiz Master Mint.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute. 43 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 61 and Rs. 24.

THE ALHAMBRA PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's USHAMA 8-10 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. A. Osman's STAR BRILLIANT 8-13 Mull Singh 2
Mr. S. S. Chenoy and Lt-Col. M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-10 Jones 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's TAMIM AL KHAIR 9-0 Morley 4
All ran:
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length. 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes. 58 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 17 and Rs. 41.

THE BARODA CUP—Distance 1 mile.
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 7-12 Sibbritt 1
Capt. A. Svamvur's SO WHAT 7-9 Mohd. Khan 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's SUNNY DAN 9-9 Morley 3
H. H. Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's VICTOR 7-12 West 4
Not run: Playwright. Trusty.
Won by: S. Hd., 2 lengths, Hd.
Time: 1 minute, 42 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 152 and Rs. 23

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MARCHEUX 8-7 Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's DIAMOND RING 8-13 Morley 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 8-2 Raffaele 3
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's LUCRATIVE 9-2 Jones 4
Not run: Engaged
Won by: Hd. 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time 1 minute. 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 27 and Rs. 27

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP Division I—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 9-0 Morley 1
Mr. S. A. Rashid's EMILY SALMON 7-7 Mendoza 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's WITHOUT REGRETS 9-0 S. Meekings 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8-12 Marrable 4
Not run: Masque, Golden Son, Menu Suffrage American Beauty.
Won by: Hd. Nk. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute. 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 30.

VISION OF BUMPER RICE CROP

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The Central Provinces and Berar will have this year a bumper rice crop. The final forecast on rice crop issued by the Director of Land Records for the season 1942-43 says that a yield of 18,65,000 tons is expected, which will be an increase of 9,73,500 tons or 109 per cent. over the yield of last year.

In money value, the crop represents a yield of Rs. 39,69,00,000 against Rs. 14,43,00,000 of the previous season.—United Press.

Table Tennis

Bombay Player Wins Bengal Singles Title

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

In the Bengal Table Tennis championships, U. M. Chandarana (Bombay) won the Singles Title beating A. Gosh (Bengal) 21/19, 21/10, 21/14.

In the final of the Men's Doubles, V. Sivaraman and R. E. Morton beat P. Mitter and A. Shome 18/12, 21/14, 21/12 and 21/20.—A. P.

A. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

K. M. Ragnekar Makes History

Never did Bombay witness thrills of Badminton like yesterday. Every game saw excitement run fever high, every stroke was a perfectly scientific execution. Early saw a game between G. Lewis and K. M. Ragnekar. Lewis to begin with completely dominated the first set but this in no way daunted Ragnekar's courage. With a sportingly cheerful smile he started the second set. Lewis at first took the lead but Ragnekar returned every accurate smash and returned it with a will; The tide of fortune wavered this way and that till at last Ragnekar took the lead and finished the set at 15—11. The last set saw Ragnekar fully aware of his chances and finished the game with the whole hall off their seats to meet that Victorious Ragnekar who thereby having defeated the All-India Champion and also qualified for the finals of the National Championship.

The next game was equally thrilling. Both Prakasa and Davinder played like giants and at times their rackets were wielded like magic wand to take some miraculous shots. Prakash led in the first game and took the set. The next set saw Davinder all on top of Prakash to beat him at 15—4. The third set of course, saw again struggle with a final win for Prakash.

The women's finals saw Dadiburjor and Talyarkhan take the first set but the Deodhar sisters took things easy and won the game.

Last but not least saw the Men's Doubles Finals. The game was fought to a standstill with Prakash and Ashok rising to the occasion every time. Bombay took the first set with not very much difficulty. Then in the next Bombay led by a big margin but the Nath brothers fought magnificently to win the set at 15—10. The last again was every second an exciting moment both parties arriving at 13 all, after which the Prakash brothers won.

RESULTS:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINAL: Miss T. Deodhar beat Miss P. Anund, 11—7, 11—8.

MEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS: K. M. Ragnekar beat G. Lewis 8—15, 15—11, 15—6, Prakash Nath beat Davinder 15—13, 4—15, 15—8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINALS: Miss T. Deodhar and Miss Deodhar beat Miss A. K. Dadiburjor and Miss F. Talyarkhan 16—17, 15—8, 15—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINALS: Prakash Nath and Ashok Nath beat G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe 7—15, 15—10, 17—13.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Miss T. Deodhar vs Miss S. Deodhar.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: K. M. Ragnekar vs. Prakash Nath.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL: Miss A. K. Dadiburjor and V. N. Iyer vs. Miss S. Deodhar and G. D. Patwardhan.

EXHIBITION MATCHES.

(In aid of Red Cross Fund to be played on Monday, 21st Dec. 1942.

1. Sarjoo Prasad vs. G. Lewis; 2. Ganpat Ramji vs. Davinder; 3. Popatlal vs. Prakash; 4. L. Salve vs. K. M. Ragnekar; 5. Prakash and Ashok vs. Sarjoo Prasad and Ganpat Ramji; 6. Lewis and Davinder vs. Popatlal and Partner; 7. V. N. Iyer and K. R. Lotwalla vs. Kassamdin and Partner.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON

MARCH

New York, Dec. 19.

Previous closing	18.92
To-day's opening	18.94
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	18.94
Difference	+.02

CROSS RATES

T T, NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 19.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 19.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Dec. 19.

Castorseeds Bombay December/January (£29 quoted) closed.
Linseed Calcutta December/January (£26 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata December/January unquoted
Groundnut Coromandal December/January East Coast Indian shipment (£27 1/2) West Coast Indian shipment (£30 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 19.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 19.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 19.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers.
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 18

January	18.92
March	18.92
May	18.78
Middling Spot	20.57

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 18.

January	19.11
March	19.13
May	19.00
Middling Spot	19.55

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, Dec. 18.

March	18.96
May	18.84
July	18.71

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TOWARDS A CLIMAX IN NORTH AFRICA

December, 18.

If events in North Africa are not developing with the ease and rapidity which we were anticipating a month ago, neither are they passing into a stalemate as one had begun to fear lately.

Marshal Rommel staged one more of his periodical surprises when he pulled the remnants of his Afrika Korps out of his powerful fortified positions before El Agheila last Monday and began to speed westwards.

This was, to say the least, unexpected. It was generally believed that Rommel would make a decisive stand on the ground which he had been able to prepare for a long time. The terrain favoured the defenders and that is why General Montgomery was cautiously probing the fortifications before launching the attack.

The Eighth Army, though cheated out of the show-down, is hot on the trail of the enemy. At one time it was feared as if Rommel had accomplished the vanishing trick successfully but the latest reports reveal that a rapid outflanking movement has intercepted and cut off a considerable German armoured force near Wadi Matratin, about 50 miles west of El Agheila. The exact strength of this rearguard is not known nor is it clear whether the net is thrown firmly around.

Meanwhile the advance columns of the retreating enemy have already reached a point about 200 miles west of El Agheila along the famous highway built by Mussolini. The withdrawing troops are providing magnificent targets to the R.A.F. On the other hand the going is none too easy for the pursuers either. Rommel's sappers have been busy in planting as many mine-fields and booby-traps as possible and with the memory of the fate that befell Ritchie's tanks in June still fresh in mind, the Eighth Army has naturally to probe its way with the greatest care. But that makes the outflanking movement all the more remarkable.

Rommel's Reasons

What are the reasons that prevailed with Marshal Rommel in deciding to evacuate the El Agheila lines? He had made a pretty long stand there and after the first flood of disaster which overtook him, the African affairs of the Axis were settling down not very unfavourably. His deputy General Walter Nehring had made a grand job of the defence of the Tunisian tip and it was believed that the Afrika Korps had been sufficiently regrouped and reinforced to hold its ground for some time at least.

It is suggested that the very weights of the armour which General Montgomery was gathering for the offensive had influenced Rommel in deciding that discretion was the better part of valour. Again it has been obvious that he was badly lacking in air support Tunisia having been given a priority on the lengthening Luftwaffe list. Instead of repeating the history of El Alamein at El Agheila, he must have presumably felt it safer to retreat with his remaining forces intact and to live to fight another day.

Where will Rommel halt his forces? Wadi Kabir, 200 miles west of El Agheila, provides him with good defensive position. In view, however, of the speed with which General Montgomery is pressing his pursuit and the havoc that is being caused by the R. A. F., it is even likely that the withdrawal will be continued right up to Misurata. It is 380 miles west of El Agheila by road, but only 250 miles by sea from Benghazi.

The success of General Nehring in stemming the Allied tide so far may have suggested to Rommel the strategic possibility of holding the long coastal strip from Bizerta to Misurata. This territory commands a number of excellent harbours and aerodromes and its proximity to Italy makes the task of supply comparatively easy. The Axis can mobilise a total force of a hundred thousand with the necessary armour and air force in this region and it is believed that it would be sufficient to assure the last Axis foothold in Africa for a long time to come.

Speed!—The Reply

The only effective reply to this contemplated Axis concentration would be—Speed on the part of the Allies. General Anderson's progress has so far been far too slow to be satisfactory, even granting the difficulties that confronted him. It has been in fact so unsatisfactory that Mr. Stimson, the U. S. Secretary for War, felt impelled a few days ago to issue a statement to allay the wide-spread public misapprehension. He averred that the Tunisian operations were successfully proceeding about a month ahead of schedule.

That may be so but the fact that such an assurance was deemed necessary is also significant. Anyway the situation now shows signs of improving in Tunisia and particularly the lag in the air is presumed to have been made up. General Anderson must, therefore, lose no more time in launching his offensive. The maximum pressure must be exerted upon Nehring while Rommel's columns are still being pursued and harried.

If the rearguard trapped by the Eighth Army is pinched out quickly and if General Montgomery is able to execute another enveloping movement before the Africa Korps reaches its proposed base, it will prove a crippling blow to Rommel. Speed, therefore, is the "sine qua non" of final success in North Africa.

While the attention and energies of the Allies are entirely occupied by military developments, the astute Admiral Darlan is consolidating his position and authority. He has issued a number of statements protesting that he has no personal ambitions whatever and that his sole purpose is to save French Africa and help Free France, explaining away the role he played for the last two years as under duress and finally, promising that the French fleet will fully collaborate with the Allies.

Darlan's Whip-hand

Apart from the fact that the Admiral is too firmly entrenched to be jilted, much less jettisoned, the policy he has adopted is winning for him many friends. It has long been evident that he has the support of the U. S. Government behind him and Whitehall is also compelled to toe the American line whatever compunctions and doubts it may have. The offer of the French fleet is too valuable to be denied or even its implications to be controverted. The fact must be admitted that Admiral Darlan holds the whip-hand in North and West Africa to-day and that the Allied Governments will have officially to recognize him as such sooner rather than later.

This will naturally prove gall and worm-wood to De Gaulle and the Fighting French. They are not ready to compromise with him on any terms whatever as the statement issued by General Catroux some days ago makes clear. Nor is the sop the British Government has thrown to De Gaulle by entrusting him with the administration of Madagascar likely to placate him or ease matters for the Allies. The leader of the Fighting French has a large volume of public opinion in Britain, Russia and even America behind him.

No less a person than Mr. Wendell Willkie has publicly criticised the American army arrangements with Darlan. While not going so far as to agree with Mr. Willkie that such arrangements are likely to make the Allies lose the peace even if they win the war, one feels that this creates one more tragic legacy for the unfortunate French people. In fact this sows the seeds of a civil war, even while France lies prostrate as a victim of the Axis war. One only hopes that the good offices of President Roosevelt will succeed in composing the differences between De Gaulle and Darlan, as there is some reason to believe that the President is taking a personal interest in the matter.

How Long More?

The fighting on the Russian front is as furious and as involved as ever and it is difficult to gather any clear-cut picture of the situation. The Germans are making desperate attempts to break out of the Russian ring in the Don-Volga sector and have even launched local counter-attacks. They are still holding grimly to their Stalingrad penetrations as also to the hedgehog defences around Rzhev. The Russians claim to have completely surrounded the Germans in Velikie Luki.

All this looks like a blur though one thing is evident that the Nazis instead of being allowed to rest in their winter quarters are being compelled to fight it out all along the 3,000 mile front. So serious is the drain on German man power that very many highly skilled and hitherto exempted war workers between the ages of 35 and 40 are being sent to the front. The training for winter warfare is now reduced to six or eight weeks instead of the former six or eight months. In Tunisia boys of 17 or 18 have been taken as prisoners. How long can Hitler continue this sacrifice of German manhood?

The news of the capture of Buna has proved premature and over-optimistic. And even if that village is finally cleared of the Japs, the latter have succeeded in effecting more landings in Papua. This means that much bitter fighting is still in front of the Allies. The Chinese, however, have repulsed the attack on Yunnan. An interesting report comes from Chungking that one million veteran Jap troops are now stationed on Japan's border with Soviet Russia. It must be remembered in this connection that winter instead of hampering, facilitates operations in Siberia.

What's The Moral?

General Wavell has once again declared that the Jap danger to India is much less than what it was some months ago—a fact which is obvious to any tyro. What we rather want to learn from the Commander-in-Chief is when we should expect his long—promised offensive on Burma to begin.

As a tail-piece to Gen Wavell's confident interview, one may add the Ottawa observation of Lord Hailey that "When Japan realises that her spearhead thrust towards Australia has been blunted, she may deliberately try to gain a footing in India."

This has a moral. Or has it?

A WEEK OF WAR

By

N. G. JOG

Notify Lock-Out On Day It Commences

NEW DELHI Dec 18.

It is no longer necessary for an employer in a concern where a strike exists to give three days' notice of his intention to declare a lockout. The provision under D. I. R. requiring employers in such cases to give three days previou notice to prescribed authorities has been amended and th will now be required to notify the said authorities on the day the lockout commences.—A. P.

(—Courtesy "News Chronicle").

The American View Of Life

By GEORGE R. MARRELL

I am afraid that the conception of the "American view of life" of many people in India and China, and even in the neighbouring countries of Europe, is highly coloured by scenes depicted in Hollywood.

They are apt to think of us as gangsters, drugstore cowboys, jitterbugs, wastrels sitting around sumptuous swimming pools having cocktails with other men's wives, as flippant news reporters and high powered executives running for trains and jumping in before they have stopped.

It would be difficult to define the typical American or his view of life since he has only recently emerged from a melting pot of many peoples and he has settled in different environments within the United States itself. In some sections you would find the viewpoint of the Pole almost unadulterated (there were more Poles in Chicago than in Warsaw—even before the latter's recent ruthless devastation), in others that of the Scandinavian, in others that of the German (fortunately not that of the Hitlerite), that of the Italian (happily not that of the Fascist) and that of the Japanese (luckily not that of the Japanese warlord). The difficulty of attempting such a definition, however, has been greatly decreased since the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbour. At least in one aspect this attack electrified the view of all Americans into one unified current.

The Poet's View

Americans would prefer to have the conception of the typical American and his outlook drawn not from the tabloid newspapers, nor from the moving picture screen—although some fine character delineations have appeared in the films—but from the portrayal of a great American poet like Walt Whitman. It is within the power of a poet to give insight and epitomise.

Whitman went and would still go to-day, to the common man to find the most typical view of life. He felt that Americans and their thought were not best exemplified by their executives nor their legislators, nor their ambassadors, authors, universities or drawing-rooms, nor even by their newspapers and inventors—but by the common people. In his typical style Whitman said:

> Their manners, speech, dress, friendships, the freshness and candor of their physiognomy, the picturesque looseness of their carriage . . . their deathless attachment to freedom, their aversion to anything indecorous or soft or mean, in practical acknowledgment of the citizens of one state by the citizens of all other states, the fierceness of their roused resentment, their curiosity and welcome of novelty, their self-esteem and wonderful sympathy, their susceptibility to a slight, the air they have of persons who never knew how it felt to stand in the presence of superiors, the fluency of their speech, their delight in music—the sure symptom of manly tenderness and native elegance of soul . . . their good temper and open-handedness, the terrible significance of their elections, the President's taking off of his hat to them, not they to him—these too are unrhymed poetry. It awaits the gigantic and generous treatment worthy of it.

The American is imaginative, for where life is intense imagination flourishes. As George Santayana said:

> Were he not imaginative he would not live so much in the future. But his imagination is practical, and the future it forecasts is immediate; it works with the clearest and least ambiguous terms known to his experience, in terms of number, measure, contrivance, economy, and speed. He is an idealist working on matter. Understanding as he does the material potentialities of things, he is successful in invention, conservative in reform, and quick in emergencies.

Friendly And Hospitable

I believe another of the outstanding characteristics of an American is his friendliness. This is exemplified by his spontaneity in starting conversations with strangers and his readiness to join in the activities of whatever community in which he may happen to be. This friendliness often manifests itself in so-called "back slapping" and the use of Christian names hard on the heels of an introduction. These manifestations often offend foreigners and even conservative Americans. As they are spontaneous, however, there is rarely any rudeness involved.

He is also hospitable. He emulates the great tradition of India where guests are always welcome and given the most generous treatment at any doorstep. Americans invite you whether they want you or not and keep you until all hours regardless of the neighbours.

Americans are much spoiled, although they now pay dearly in taxes for it, by their Federal, State and municipal governments. They expect an abundance of pure water, good sewers and street pavements, play-grounds, swimming pools, beaches, free schools, universities, clinics, hospitals and other institutions. They insist on the best. They look to their communities to furnish symphony orchestras and less frequently opera at minimum cost. Their women expect not only equal treatment in the way of franchise from the State and ability to obtain employment from the public but single-minded adulation from their husbands. They expect the latest electrical equipment in the way of pantry, kitchen and laundry facilities.

Americans count on unions and protective bargaining to insure their well-being and on pensions and insurance to safeguard their declining years.

They dream of their daughters growing up to be glamour girls. With tongues in their cheeks, they voice this expectation just as they would express the hope that their sons would be President. They do not scoff at the election of beauties in bathing suits as "Miss Washington," "Miss New Jersey," "Miss California" and "Miss Texas" and finally from this galaxy of pulchritude the election of "Miss America."

Hunt For "Super Dupers"

In fact there is a super duper chosen from every field. The unsurpassable is always sought and acclaimed—the most colossal bull, the finest pumpkin and the biggest ear of corn. From the middle western States is periodically announced the winner of a spelling bee and the champion hog-caller.

Among the horrors confronting American life in the past decade have been epidemics of tree-sitting contests, marathon dances, legiate—mind you, among university under-graduates—competitions in swallowing gold-fish. These phenomena have shocked most Americans just as much as they may shock you but they have none the less existed sporadically throughout the country, and the American Press has been generous in giving them space.

Educated persons of other nationalities speak foreign languages either with great proficiency or not at all. Americans, on the other hand, who have rarely had the opportunity of learning French, German, Spanish or Italian as small children, invariably speak one or two of those languages with an atrocious accent and bad grammar, but undaunted by shyness. They have taken courses from American-born teachers in high school and college, and, when they go abroad, are not loath to practise what they have learned with perfect equanimity. They rarely speak well and equally rarely are too proud to stumble along.

Winning The War

Since December 7, 1941, every single American has thought of little else than winning the war against ruthless aggression and cruel oppression. He is not too much preoccupied with winning the war, however, to think of winning the peace—a just and workable arrangement for all. Circumstances have forced him into a deep, straight form of thinking in an endeavour to formulate the basis for a lasting peace.

He is proud of the much vaunted American efficiency which is now bent to the task of production and delivery by the thousands of aeroplanes, tanks and guns to the several theatres of war. He is proud that his father, brothers and sons are fighting shoulder to shoulder with his comrades of the United Nations—including the brave soldiers of India. He is proud of the landing in North Africa within the last few days and the recent successful action in the Australian theatres. He is also proud of the men who do their share by work at home, in fields and factories. He is proud of his mother, sisters and daughters who are devoting all time and effort to some form of war work—to nursing, auxiliary police and military activities, to duty on farms and on the long assembly lines of production.

He is proud that he and his family have so easily foregone luxuries and conveniences and even things that were formerly considered necessities so that their manufacture can give way to that of war material. With the same philosophy of Groucho Marx they have found that it wasn't so much that hard times were coming as that soft times were going.

To-day the time looks shorter. The American's pulse is beating faster. For this very reason he will not slacken his pace or rest on his oars. He will strain every muscle and fibre to hasten even more the final end and to anchor it more complete. Instead of waiting he will rush into the dawn of peace as he has rushed into the smoke of combat. Then, sooner than he could have hoped, the day will come and all men will be overcome with the realisation that they can lead a decent life again which a universal determination will make not only universally harmonious but also practicable and stable.

(—A.I.R. Talk).

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Soviet Scientists' Message To India

(Continued From Page 4)

ed. Works of Russian scientists in the field of history of India and the history of Indian literature are closely connected with the major endeavours initiated by the Academy of Sciences. "World History" and "History of World Literature".

Great impetus has been lent to the study of India's history and the history of Indian literature by the inclusion of the Modern History of the East in the curricula of history departments at all universities and pedagogical schools. In addition to most important modern Indian dialects and respective literature, Russian Indologists are studying one of the languages of the Indian system, the gypsy language. In pre-revolutionary Russia just as in other countries, the study of gypsies was frequently left to amateurs. During the Soviet period, Russian Indologists produced a number of scientific works which shed light on the history of people in our country, their language and creative endeavours. In creating alphabets for small nationalities, our country, which lacked our own written language in the past, produced a written language for gypsies. Gypsy schools were supplied with text books for all elementary subjects. A grammar of the gypsy literary language was compiled by Prof. M. Sergievsky based on the dialect of Moscow gypsies. Considerable attention was paid to the study of other gypsy dialects, particularly that of gypsies residing in the Ukraine, a field formerly completely outside the realm of science. As a result of this study, a number of works has been produced in Russian, Ukranian and English languages as for example. A. Barannikov's "Ukrainian and South Russia Gypsy Dialects" In addition to research in dialectology, these works contain a considerable number of records of gypsy texts and translations into respective languages. A number of gypsy songs and their translations into English were published in the British magazine, "Gypsy Lore Society".

More Light On Cripps Fiasco

(Continued from Page 3)

National Government were formed.

It is a pity that this resolution did not come earlier and that, when it did, it was accompanied by a threat of civil disobedience. Earlier resolutions attempted to bridge the gap between militarism and pacifism by the use of such ambiguous words as "resistance" which could mean violence to one Congress member and non-violence to another. Moreover, Mr. Gandhi's whole record, as any study of his pronouncements during this war shows, is not only that of a pacifist but of a politician who sees his duty to go to any length in an attempt to keep India out of war.

Under his leadership India would pass into Japanese hands, not because he was or could be pro-Japanese, but because that would be the result of his policy. No doubt Mr. Gandhi hoped, if the British did quit India, to persuade Japan not to invade, and if this persuasion failed, to offer non-violent non-co-operative resistance. This technique, sometimes successful in appealing to the public conscience of a Western democracy, would certainly be ineffective against the Japanese army.

"Quit India"—When?

There is a further point which American critics neglect. They ask why we do not "quit India." I am not denying that there is an imperialist reluctance to relinquish power. But note that at this moment nothing would in fact so much alarm Americans and adherents of the United Nations everywhere including India as for us to attempt anything of the sort. No Indian party ask us to quit India until after the war, when we have promised to do so.

Indians distrust British post-war promises. True, and other members of the United Nations may perform a service, in my view, by offering to give a joint guarantee to this freedom.

Americans who take part in this controversy should ask themselves whether they are for the responsibilities involved in such a guarantee which should be a joint affair of the United Nations necessarily involving a new attitude on the part of both America and Britain towards all Asiatic and coloured peoples.

Indians, it should be noticed, are becoming suspicious of American as well as British imperialism, and the participation of Russia, and especially of China which is intimately concerned with the defence of India, seems essential if any such scheme is to succeed.

In regard to the immediate situation, I do not know whether it is now too late to form a genuine National Government in India to collaborate with the British in defence against Japan. I should myself like to see another attempt made by men like Mr. Rajagopalachari and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to set about the task, without any restrictions of establishing a National Government with the fullest facilities for negotiations with any leaders in or out of jail who are ready to collaborate in India's defence.

Real Problem

I cannot now judge how likely success would be; I am sure that some such offer should be made; and if success would be more likely with a United Nations guarantee, then I would choose that method. There may be other means of ending civil disobedience and the reign of violence, of approaching reconciliation and the formation in India of a genuine National Government. No possibility should be neglected. I welcome American interest and help in any such settlement. I only suggest that the starting point must not be a desire to expose British Imperialism—a game in which I have myself taken a hand—but the responsible realisation that we are in a desperate war which includs India. Every critic who writes about India should ask himself coolly and earnestly what exactly in these circumstances he is advocating. To give the American public the idea that there is some simple action of quitting India which Britain should take leaving Mr Gandhi in charge of India, is to serve the interests of no one except the Nazis and the Japanese. The problem is not now one of quitting India but of finding now, in defending India, to pass over the largest possible measure of power to the most responsible and representative Indians.

Life In France

(Continued from page 5)

Bank of France. Meanwhile I remember the statues, which allowed themselves to be mobilised too early and which did not provide the smallest cask of wine for the towns which presented them. ("Figaro.")

Barter

Barter is becoming a real scourge. A reader writes: Abuse of this practice will end, if we are not careful, by completely upsetting the system of distribution of all goods and foodstuffs. At first it was limited to certain rare products such as tobacco, chocolate, coffee, butter; and it raged mainly in towns. But now it is poisoning the countryside. Eggs are bartered for clothes; vegetables, fruit, and wine for shoes and sugar. Thus the second price constituted by the battered article is superimposed on goods of a normal price. ("Le Progres de Lyon").

Meat In Marseilles

The Marseilles Prefecture has issued the following regulation as regards meat served in restaurants. (1) Butchers' meat may not be served in restaurants on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; (2) horse meat may not be served on the remaining days of the week; (3) pork butchers' meat may not be served on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; (4) chicken, rabbits, and game may not be served on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, except on legal holidays. Except on legal holidays no meat may be served any day between 3 p.m. and 6 a.m. An exception is made for Sunday evenings, when meat may be served if it consists exclusively of the remains from lunch. No meat may be served grilled or roasted. (Le Mot d'Ordre).

Under The Counter

Under the counter. . . . The expression has not only passed into ordinary language but has found its place in official terminology. In court and at the price control offices reports and charges refer to this new practice in black and white as "under the counter." The expression is not in the Dictionary because the Dictionary has not been compiled since 1940 but we must be patient!

And if the expression has remained, its application has been perfected. The counter and its underside are only figures of speech. The bank-note of a hundred, five hundred, or a thousand, passed from hand to hand, has had its day. It is no longer a question of a tip, but an addition "of a recognised figure" to the price established by the Government; it is in fact a super-tax demanded by the seller according to a fixed scale. The under counter method is regular in its irregularity. A dealer of the Paris markets knows that if you want goods from a certain wholesaler you must add a certain percentage to the controlled price, which has the effect of doubling or even trebling it. There remains the necessity of outwitting the police and the price control officials. And it is here that the ingenuity of the traffickers is given full rein. ("Petit Parisien.")

An Epidemic

A veritable epidemic of theft has been raging for several months. Landlords, restaurant managers, and cafe owners have been the main victims. Some landlords do not let a visitor leave until an inventory has been taken of the room in order to ascertain that the sheets, towels, and blankets are still there. Others have fixed the small coffee spoons by long chains or perforated them so that they can only be used for stirring drinks! Anything in copper is particularly attractive to the thieves. And now trams are being divested of their hanging leather straps, so useful to standing passengers for maintaining their balance. But you will ask, what can one do with these straps? When removed they can be used to reinforce the soles of shoes or to render wooden soles supple and silent. And the public wonders how the tramway company will be able to replace the precious strap. ("Marseille-Soir.)

Harried Producer of coming theatrical show: "D'you ever take a lady's part, Ginger?"
Ginger: "Yeh!"
Harried Producer: "How d'you get on?"
Ginger: "Got a thick ear!"

"If you know any just cause or impediment," said the vicar to the telephone operator, "why I should *not* have this number, you are asked to declare it. This is the third time of asking."

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You know Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association has been issuing a monthly journal "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Its December, 1942 number is just now ready. It is full of interesting articles and beautiful pictures. Those who are not permanent subscribers of the journal may send for it, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

This month the journal completes its seventh year, and next month it will enter the eighth year of its career. It is a matter for gratification to receive from time to time appreciative letters from boys, girls, parents, guardians, teachers and educationists. We, however, wish, it had more subscribers so that we could bring out better issues. Will our friends try and help us by enrolling others as subscribers?

The next issue of the journal, which will come out in the first week of January 1943, will be the Special New Year Number, and it will be priced at six annas The number will contain a variety of interesting reading matter and charming pictures. You are advised to book your orders for the supply of its copies in advance, enclosing six annas stamps, with the Manager. Why not give it as a New Year present to your friends?

I may also inform you that the annual subscription of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be increased to Rs. 3 from Rs. 2, from January 1943. Those, however, who send their subscriptions within this month could pay Rs. 2. May I, therefore, advise you to take advantage of this concession, and send your subscriptions immediately to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

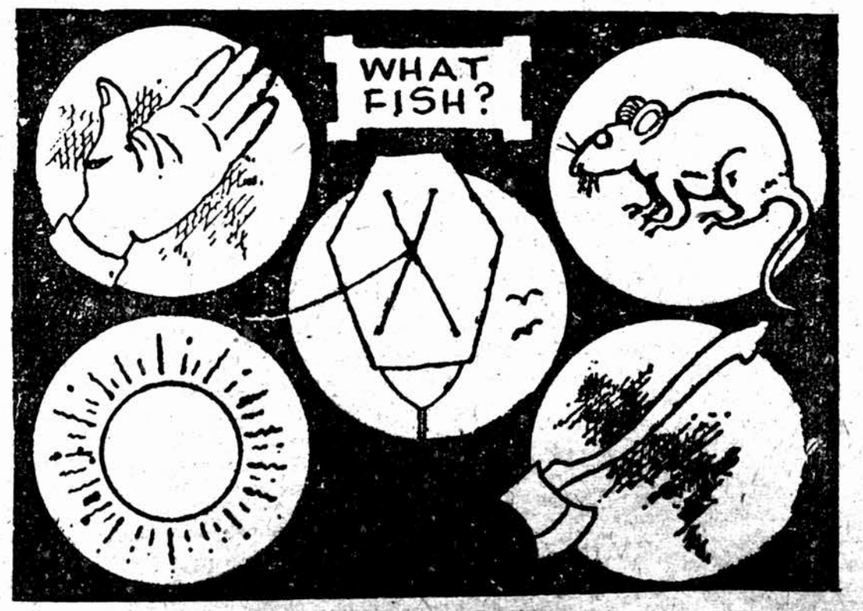
I may add that instead of sending only one issue to your friends, if you send a year's subscription on their behalf, they will receive the copies every month regularly and remember you throughout the year. Besides they will be thankful to you for having given them something which will not only entertain them but educate them as well. That will make them happy—you too will feel happy—And we also shall be happy!

* * *

Escaped Successfully

A missionary was captured by aborigines and condemned to death. To decide the manner of execution, it was the tribal custom that a victim must make an affirmative statement. If the high priest considered the statement true, the victim was shot with a poisoned arrow. If the statement was considered false, the victim died by fire. But the missionary, thinking fast, made a short statement so perplexing that it was impossible to carry out the execution. What did the missionary say?

The missionary said: "I will die by fire." If the high priest decided that this statement was true, execution would have to take place by shooting. But, that would make the statement false, and so the victim would have to be burned. But, if he were burned, the statement would become true, thus prohibiting an execution reserved for liars.



Guess the right names of these five pictures and then re-arrange their intials correctly. You will find out the name of a fish

Brothers V. Mehta, Santu Hazari, Surendra Baxi and R. Chami.

* * *

Points Frequently Overlooked

Troubles are like babies; they grow larger by nursing.

A crank is a man who has a different hobby than your own.

A man isn't always cool when he shivers in the hour of danger.

Men and watches are judged by their works; both have wheels.

Most men are ready and willing to die for their country—of old age.

* * *

Prepare The Labels

Bro. A. C. Moorjaney (Karachi) writes:—

My dear Dada,—Yesterday my mischievous little brother Jiwat found eight paper labels with names of vegetables neatly printed on them. He took up scissors and cut them in twos. Can readers of the "Children's Own Corner" help my brother to prepare the labels anew?

Spin—Cab—Pot—Pe—Cauli—
Brin—On—Tom—
—flower—ato—ach—as—jal—
—bage—ato— ions.

Check your answers with the following:—

1. Spinach; 2. Cabbage; 3. Potato; 4 Peas; 5. Cauliflower; 6. Brinjal; 7. Onions; 8 Tomato.

* * *

A Guessing Game

Bro. Dorab Katrak (Cawnpore) thinks all will enjoy playing the following game:—

Any number of players can join in this outdoor game. One player is blind-folded. Everyone also in turn approaches him and asks, "How many steps shall I take?" The blindfolded player then gives instructions. "Six small steps to the left," or, "three long strides," etc.

If the given number of steps lead a player to the hiding-place, he may hide there. When each player has taken a turn in the game, the blind-folded player feels his way about until he finds one of the players. He should touch the player's hands and arms and guess his or her name, and if he guesses correctly, this player has to be the one blind-folded. The game continues in the same way.

* * *

A Tongue Twister

Sis. Nina Desai (Bombay) wants you to try and say the following as quickly as you can:—

Write we know is written right
When we see it written write;
But when we see it written wright
We know 'tis not then written right;
For write to have it written right,
Must not be written right nor wright,
Nor yet should it be written rite,
But write—for so 'tis written right.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Happy Boys and Girls of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari with Shrimati Taraben Modak and others.

FIGHTER FOR WORLD FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 7)

worked hard and considered journalism as hard a job as any other. To him a tie and a coat were a nuisance in a warm country. He strongly believed that unless he made himself comfortable he could not do his job well. His tall and hefty figure was covered with fittingly manly dress. He looked like a thorough brain worker. He made himself comfortable in any house and in any company. He did not bother a jot as to what others would think of him.

Louis Fischer is not only a journalist but an author of a couple of solidly informative and radical books. In 1926, Fischer published his sensational book, called "Oil Imperialism". It is a sort of political detective story. It traces the intrigues and schemes of governments and international oil trusts to obtain control of Russia, Persia and Turkey. He worked on the book for eight months, starting in Moscow, continuing in Berlin and London—finishing in New York. He ransacked all the books on the oil politics available in the big libraries of the respective countries. His knowledge of German and Russian enabled him to read the material in the different languages. "Oil Imperialism" was subsequently translated in most of the European languages.

Moulder Of Thought

Fischer's second book appeared in 1930—it was "The Soviet in World Affairs." Litvinov once said to Fischer, "I keep your book on my desk for reference." This is not a small tribute. Fischer worked on this book for a number of years

Recently Louis Fischer published his autobiography—namely "Men and Politics." It can hardly be called autobiography because it devotes only a small part to the author's life. Truly speaking it is a history of political events in Europe since the last war as seen by Fischer. He took about a year to finish this book. His other book on European peace has not reached India as yet. Fischer's latest book "A Week With Gandhi" published in America is acclaimed a a book of historic importance.

Fischer does not believe in writing too many books. He does not write in a hurry. His books are full of facts and sometimes they read like notes. He does not stand sensation and never touches paper unless he is absolutely sure about his facts. He never writes on anything except politics.

His ambition in life is to write books and remain a free-lance. As a young author he had looked forward to be connected with an independent paper like the "Nation." To-day he is on the Board of Contributing Editors, of his favourite journal. His associates are men like Norman Angell and J. Alvarez Dalvay. Through the pages of the "Nation".

Fischer endeavours to mould political thought and world events. He is to-day one of the finer and freer spirits to whom it is given to recognise deeper relations of history.

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A BOOK OF JOKES

"THE CURATE'S EGG" a book of anecdotes chiefly clerical—by Bennet Finck. (T. Werner Laurie Ltd.)

Collections of jokes will never fail to attract a section of the reading public. And it is useful reading with a purpose, for the reproduction of such jokes adapted to the occasion can enliven and add interest to public speeches, form the theme of post-prandial orations, and add polish and zest to everyday conversation. The reading of such collections removes the moss from a stagnating sense of humour and sharpens the wit.

The collection under review contains a large number of well-known, oft-repeated sallies of humour, most of which are bright enough to bear repetition, at least in print—for it may be an unpardonable crime to arouse interest in a proposed joke that falls flat because it is already known, and leaves the narrator in the unenviable position of laughing alone at his own joke; a laughter that soon withers away into an embarrassing expression of defeat and soreness, and may even sow the seeds of misanthropy.

Two features are clearly noticeable. The jokes are above board, specially as they are clerical, and do not fall into the vulgar and suggestively sexy mould in which the majority of the jokes of today are cast, whether it be in the pictures, on the revue stage or in penny periodicals. Another very interesting point about the collection is the socialist spirit of Modern Writings and the sympathetic delineation of cockney character and humour, as well as that of the labouring classes.

The connecting frame-work and the divisions into chapters of the book are rather strained and laboured, but that does not in any way affect the value of the collection, and was probably introduced as an attempt to placate those pseudo-critics who clamour for artistic unity, or those wandering minds that require aids to concentration to prevent their toppling over the brink of monotony that their own minds imparts to whatever they read.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

The November 1942 issue of the "Bombay University Bulletin" is as interesting and full of useful information as ever. It contains news about the lectures that are to be delivered under the auspices of the University, about the various University courses, and about facilities given to students, besides the usual elections, nominations and appointments to the University bodies. It also contains a list of the recently recognised University Teachers, fresh Ordinances and Regulations of the University, awards of prizes, Scholarships and fellowships as well as information about the degrees that students have earned by thesis. A list of the text-books precribed for different Examinations, a selection of books added to the University Library, and other necessary information about the University Examinations and professional courses and examinations will be particularly useful to the students. The public will find interest in news about other Universities and of general interest, and in Inter-University Board discussions. The Bulletin is a mine of information which all persons connected with education (and who is not?) will find quite interesting and very useful for record and reference. It is published by the University of Bombay, and is priced at eight annas. Its annual subscription is Re. 1, post free.

The Oxford University Press will publish this month (December, 1942) Mr Verrier Elwin's latest book "The Agaria." The author describes the life, manners, and mentality of the primitive tribe of blacksmiths and iron-smelters inhabiting the Central Provinces of India. The book is illustrated with 36 half-tone illustrations and 44 line drawings, and is priced Rs. 12-8-0.

Jesus Christ & Mahatma Gandhi

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF JESUS CHRIST. By S. K. George, M.A., B.D. Pp. 104. As. 12 (G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras).

The author is of the opinion that Christian Missionaries have failed to adequately present Jesus Christ as "a man approved of God, who went about doing good," and have portrayed Him more as "the Divine Christ." At a time when empires and social systems are crumbling before our eyes, there is great need to recapture the true spirit of Jesus, the loss of which has plunged this earth in mutual slaughter.

The author has (like Mr. C. F. Andrews) long held the view that Gandhiji has recaptured the spirit of Jesus and is demonstrating the possibility, as well as the way, of its application to life in the modern world. "Christianity", says the author, "is a way of life. It is a way that leads to the cross.....The cross of Jesus is the classic instance of love resisting evil and overcoming it." He writes: "Gandhiji to-day has recaptured the spirit of Jesus, exhibiting the same joyous trust in God, the same faith in man, the same love that suffers long and is kind, that overcomes evil with good. He is an invaluable commentary on the life of Jesus....Christian thinkers can ill afford to ignore the light that is thus thrown on the life of their Master....Jesus has to be seen as a Leader of men against every yoke, religious or secular, that would stifle human life, in order to be truly loved and followed."

"If, when faced with rejection by his people, Jesus had—tamely submitted to inevitable failure and suppression, he would have been remembered as but another of the World's dreamers and visionaries....But instead, he resolutely decided to challenge entrenched authority in its very citadel—to break it or perish in the attempt. That decision meant for him ignominious death on the cross; but that cross has become for ever the symbol of suffering conquering love, and is drawing all men unto it." The author illustrates his propositions from the life character and sayings of Jesus, tracing it vividly, through the Jewish heritage, initiation and temptation, the preaching of the Kingdom, "the teacher turns Massiah" and the journey to Jerusalem and death. This devout book is of intense interest not only to all Christians who desire to know and understand Jesus Christ, but to members of all other faiths also who have or wish to attain a true conception of human life and its mission on earth. A fascinating, instructive and challenging book.

N. H. P.

Listening To God

ON SURE FOUNDATIONS. By Miriam Young. Foreword by the Metropolitan of India. Published by Moral Re-Armament, Post Box 700, Calcutta. Pp. 64, Price 6 annas.

In this booklet is compiled "the fundamental principle underlying national and world unity," viz, "listening to God, every morning, to find out what He wants the listener to do." "Listening to God" says the author, "is death to dictatorship everywhere." If listening to God is made a regular practice, says the book, all else will follow. This principle of self-examination and communion with God, is as old as the Himalayas. Here, numerous illustrations are given to show how the observance of the principle has moulded for the better, the lives and conduct of school children and their teachers. The reviewer agrees with the author's admonition 'listening to God is not a method to be exploited, but a life which has to be lived before it can be passed on." The book will prove instructive to parents having to bring up, and teachers having to deal with, little children.

N.H.P.

Story Of Haranath

HARANATH AS A HOUSEHOLDER. (The Haranath Mission, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay). Pp. 89. Price As. 8.

This is publication (No. 6) by the Mission, which through 24 letters written by Haranath, portrays him as a loving husband, inculcating the principles and showing the cheerful method of attaining true happiness. "One can transform everything around him' he writes, "if he can transform himself." He tells his wife: "The world is not something to be slighted. The world is a place of happiness. Do you not notice that the very rice which sustains life, may destroy it when misused?—as wines, etc.? The world is also similar. The world gets a hold on one who misuses it." "Women are veritably the gates of both heaven and hell." "Beauty helps to intensify desires while qualities help to intensify love." These letters to his wife are of a highly emotional and instructive character, and are expressed on an elevated plane of morality, religion and devotion to Shri Krishna.

N. H. P.

Guide For Rural Workers

VILLAGE EDUCATION BY E. V. S. Maniam. (Patt & Co. Parmat, Cawnpore).

At a time when urban school-teachers are being thrown on their own resources, when college students are feeling increasingly inclined to carry the "living word" to villages, and competition prizes are being offered by members of the public for making villages self-sufficient units in the life of the country, this book of 80 pages will prove extremely welcome.

The author succinctly explains not only the method and manner of practical village education, but how to prepare oneself for the task of imparting village education. He shows how, by adopting the simple method recommended by him, it may be possible simultaneously to solve the triple problems of mass illiteracy, educated unemployment and rural backwardness. He cites the successful steps (very modest in the beginning) taken in Denmark and the U.S.A. in this direction and shows how they can be usefully adapted to Indian conditions. The author rightly points out that Rural Training Schools should be situated in the midst of villages and not in towns, where village experience and village atmosphere are lacking.

If sincere workers will go to the villages and proceed in the manner indicated in this book, they will find that villagers will cheerfully contribute their quota, foodstuffs, clothing, etc.; and funds will pour in, to enable them to go on with their work. A real beginning has got to be made: the rest will follow. The author has written a book on this important subject, which is practical, inspiring and instructive.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU POETRY

"TAFRIH-UL-QULUB". A small collection of Urdu poems by the late Prof. Syed Muhammad Abdul Ghafoor Shahbaz, compiled and published by Syed Akhtar Hasan, printed at the Star of India Press, Calcutta. (72 pages, Price Re. 1).

The late Maulvi Syed Abdul Ghafoor Shahbaz, who hailed from Bihar was one of the two Urdu scholars, the other being the late Nawab Syed Muhammad, father of Dr. Syed Husain, who carved a style in the Urdu literature, which was quite different from any attempted before. Both were constant contributors to the "Oudh-Punch" of Lucknow and life-long friends. Prof. Shahbaz was a vigorous writer of both Urdu prose and poetry. His masterpiece, 'Hayat-e-Benazeer' (Life of Nazeer Akbarabadi) has become a classic of the Urdu literature. But alas! his other works are now probably lost for good His grandson Syed Akhtar Hasan, nephew of Dr. Syed Husain having rescued a few poems and published them, has rendered a genuine service to the Urdu literature.

Prof. Shahbaz always selected very ordinary things for his poetic themes and in this he followed Nazeer Akbarabadi of whom he was a great admirer, but decidedly improved upon him both as regards style and matter

Shahbaz, a man of very simple tastes and habits, was a brilliant conversationalist, and it was a treat to converse with him or hear his conversation which used to be always interspersed with humorous anecdotes and spicy puns on men and things. It was this phase of his temperament which so beautifully manifests itself in his compositions and writings.

May one appeal to the Mohamedan Literary Society of Calcutta and the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi Urdu, Delhi, to try to acquire all the available manuscripts of Prof. Shahbaz and also available works of the late Nawab Syed Muhammad and have them published? They will be enriching the Urdu Literature immensely by this undertaking.

There are 30 poems in all in this brochure, commencing from 'Shukr-e-Niamat' (thanksgiving for God's bounties) and ending with 'Dictionary'. They include Odes on 'Cheroot', 'Indian Plums' 'Indian and English Dolls' 'Jelebi (Indian sweet) 'A Modern Indian Girl' 'Paneer' (Dacca cheese) etc etc. all full of pert humour and spicy flings, not without some moral There is a 'Chiria Chere Ki Kahani' (tale of a male and a female sparrow,), a specimen of a delightful flight of poetic imagination, but full of thought-provoking dictums, all the same. Among the serious poems are 'Prayers in Juma Mosque' 'Receipt of Divan-e-Hali and others. Foreward is by Sir Abdul Qadir the eminent Urdu scholar and a personal friend of the late Prof. Shahbaz. The brochure contains a photo-print and a fascimille of the late professor's handwriting also.

This beautiful collection of resurrected gems may be recommended to every lover of Urdu Literature.

—S. M. A.

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HOWL HITLER!

The Past, Present And Future Of Adolph Schickelgruber

By "Dr. LISTENER"

The world of to-day is turning around an axis which is named Adolf Hitler. Who is this man Adolf Hitler? Hitler is a genius. We know that from a sure source: he himself assures as about it in all his speeches amidst clamorous applause of his audience which confirms it noisily proving that it is well paid. In a country where everything—except lies—is Ersatz, there must exist also an Ersatz God. Why not? Hitler is a genius: although he never, learned nor studied, nevertheless he knows everything.

Hitler is a great author and poet, a great politician and strategist, a clairvoyant, prophet, a great ineventor and a great mathematician. He himself assures us about this in all his speeches; therefore, it is true. As author he wrote the famous book, the German Bible, "Mein Kampf" (My struggle) to the dictation of George Strasser, Hess and nine other party members who later (June 1934) were shot in order not to blab out this secret, except Hess who later flew to England as the first and only successful "invader." In the first edition of "Mein Kampf" the printer who read the manuscript thought that the title was a mistake and gave it the more suitable title "Mein Krampf" ("My Cramp"), wherefor he was shot and the first title was restored.

Hitler is a great politician and strategist who clearly foresees everything, forecasts, predicts, as he himself confesses, although later sometimes happens to the contrary. He all alone foresaw that after the fall of France, Britain would at once capitulate. He forecasted that if he invaded Russia, Britain and America surely come on his side against Russia. He calculated very cleverly that he would conquer Russia within 60 days and so assured his rear to be then able to invade and conquer Britain with a "blitz". He foresaw that having already the whole of Europe, he must declare war against America which never would venture to come to Europe because of lack of ships, aircraft, soldiers and equipment. A that and much more what this genius foresaw and foretold according to plan, even the victorious flight from Egypt, the catastrophe in Russia and so on everything according to his plan.

In order to conquer not only the whole of Europe but also the whole world, he acquired and won such mighty allies and combatants as Rumania and even Croatia the youngest, freshest European imperium, whose King from an Italian family nominated by Hitler at a secret meeting with Mussolini, is afraid for the two years to come to his kingdom and occupy the Croatian throne. But a new competitor cannot be found. Finally in order to break the neck of England and America he persuaded Japan to break her own feet in a new blitz.

Hitler is also a great inventor. The hitherto unknown idea "blitz" is his most famous strategical invention. With its help he would conquer the whole world. With blitz he overran and conquered half a dozen of European unarmed and unprepared countries; with blitz he stole and robbed whatever he found, in museums, churches, schools libraries, exhibitions and private houses; with blitz he murdered his own and foreign soldiers in millions and more millions of civilians, women, aged men and children; with blitz he was thrown out from England, with blitz he attacked Russia in order to conquer her in 60 days; with blitz he blitzes his third year in Russia; but he over blitzed himself so much in several Russian blitz-fronts, that he is now neither able to blitz down Russia nor to out-blitz himself from that blitz strategy, till he only succeeded to blitz into a new Russian winter which came with blitz, according to plan.

Hitler is a famous strategist. Although he did never learn strategy, he possesses a stupendous knowledge of this science. He himself divulges wherefrom comes his great strategical genius: he gets "inspirations". Whenever he does not know what to do, he sits down in a closed room and waits for an inspiration. And it comes to his command. To be true, it is such a German inspiration, like everything in Germany, some Ersatz inspiration. That Ersatz inspiration is, besides, an universal Ersatz and is a substitute for everything that Hitler needs: knowledge, science, cleverness, experience and talent. The rub is only that this inspiration, like all Ersatz, is not very reliable and does not always work properly. In such cases Hitler applies exceptionally to the Providence, which is again only a German providence, some Ersatz providence. Whenever Hitler succeeds he says, he had a success firstly because he is a genius, and secondly, because the providence was helping him, as a true Nazi, ling grew up to new millions. And him by Himmler. Therefore he gave himself the word of honour (Ersatz) that he must eradicate the whole Jewish nation and is waiting only the inspiration how he could fulfill that in the shortest possible time. In the meantime the obstinate Jews, as if in defiance of this menace, multiply themselves more and more with a frightful, appalling rapidity, and, what is more impertinent and astonishing, they multiply themselves with Hitler's help. Because hundreds of thousands of people whose fathers and grandfathers from times immemorial were christened and even did not know that their ancestors were once Jews, were compelled to come back to the Jewish faith, so that the Jewish nation instead of diminish-

THE BALLAD OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER'S BRIDE

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the old, old town of Prague?
From Prague he sent me the ribboned shoes,
For my dancing toes, the ribboned shoes,
From the old, old town of Prague.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Oslo over the sea?
From Oslo he sent me a fur-lined hood,
So soft and so good, my fur-lined hood,
From Oslo over the sea.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the riches of Amsterdam?
From Amsterdam he sent me a bonnet,
With gold thread upon it, a fine starched bonnet,
From the riches of Amsterdam.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Brussels in Flanders so red?
From Brussels he sent me the shimmering lace,
To set off my face, the shimmering lace,
From Brussels in Flanders so red.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Paris, the city of light?
From Paris he sent me a silken dress,
A dreaming caress, ah! silken dress!
From Paris, the city of light.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the deep, deep Russian snow?
From Russia he sent me my widow's weeds,
For the funeral feast, my widow's weeds,
From the deep, deep Russian snow,
My widow's weeds, from the deep, deep Russian snow.

fighting side by side on his part. It marches with him and his soldiers; it is shooting, murdering and robbing, stealing and burning, in short, doing all that Herr Hitler wishes.

But in most cases where neither the Ersatz inspiration nor the Ersatz providence can help according to plan, Hitler becomes furious and looking for guilty malevolents, he throws out his Generals who did not grow up with his inspirations and nominates others at Himmler's advice Because his Generals are, as Himmler says, sometimes bribed by Churchill, Roosevelt and other Jews.

He dislikes and hates Churchill, Roosevelt and the Jews. Churchill and Roosevelt, because they wage a war against him instead of capitulating whence follows that both are dilettantes and even idiots The Jews, because they alone cause the war since they want to conquer the whole world for themselves, as was told to when we shall add to them 170 millions of Bolsheviks, who in Hitler's opinion are also Jews, so must even Hitler concede that the Jews are one of the most numerous nations in the world. Now Hitler is in dispair waiting again for his inspiration to learn how he could eradicate such an enormous nation growing daily with an incredible impertinence according to their own plan and against Hitler's calculation. And only the Jews are the initiators of all wars and of this one: they attacked Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Jugoslavia, Greece, and, what is more astonishing, they attacked themselves, even Russia, a Jewish country, as Hitler says. No, that is too much, they must be eradicated!

Building and creating his famous party Hitler did not take his members from the circles of the intelligentsia, who would have asked him why, and what for, and what will be and so on. He took his members from the lower world, from the underworld who have had only one question for him: where is anything to get, to steal, to rob? and the Fuehrer answered them: everywhere and everything that you can find, but we must make quickly a big party. And as the whole underworld in Germany was ready with pleasure to accede to this fine enterprise, the Nazi party grew fast and became a mighty party, the more so as they were not bound by any laws, or conscience, or obsolete morals. In a short time they possessed complete and not, as hitherto, torn trousers, and brown shirts which become not dirty within six months. And later, when they grew more and more numerous and got fine posts and uniforms and arms, they showed what they were able to.

Hitler is very audacious and brave. To be true he never was in the front, neither in the first nor in this war, because he never goes where the danger is. When he travels secretly or has to make a great speech in secret, he is always accompanied by hundreds of Gestapo men, and returning home he quickly must change the wardrobe because he is fond of cleanliness. But in the mouth he is audacious and wild like a hungry tiger and cries: "I shall beat, I shall conquer, I shall eradicate,, I shall never capitulate, I—I—I, "nothing but I, of course, if the Gestapo men are standing behind and watching carefully that a malefactor does not make of the one "I" two or more "Ies" by a bomb or so. Hitler is a great protector of art and culture, as he himself says. He has burnt millions of the best books, which he never read or knew, but in order to do something for culture he emptied in the occupied countries all libraries, museums, exhibitions, churches, galleries, schools, palaces, and private houses and brought all the rich booty to Berlin, the new Ersatz-centre of the stolen culture. Although he knows already that he will lose this war, he is anxious at least to prolong it as far as possible, because he prefers to sit in his headquarters and be allowed to lie, instead of sitting in jail and be compelled to tell the truth. Therefore this genius is indulging in his daily war bulletins stepping from end—victory to end—victory from the last three years but instead the end-victory he achieved hitherto only the beginning of the end-crash.

This great genius has also some opponents, who maintain and prove that all that he possesses is stolen, robbed or coaxed out: his Iron Knight Cross from the former German army, where he never was in the front, his political programme from the Socialists and Communists, his position in the party from Georges Strasser, whom he later (1934) has shot down his Chancellor's post from the old Hindenburg with the help of Papen, his organisation of party for money coaxed out by Jews and industrialists, his party from the underworld, his equipment from the German Junkers, his treasure, pictures, remnants and books from robbed foreign countries, and even his name "Hitler" he has also stolen, namely from his aunt Marie Hitler, because his real name is "Schickelgruber" not Hitler. Therefore when he will stand before a High Criminal Court as accused for so many appalling crimes, he will surely on the question: "What is your name?", give the answer boldly: "Pardon, I am not Hitler, I am Schickelgruber". Because he will be ashamed to bear the famous name Hitler. But that will not much help him.

It is however, difficult to enumerate all the good qualities of this great genius, but shortly, this will have to be done before a High Criminal Court and long, long will last his name in all criminal annals, because his crimes are not Ersatz, but real crimes, awful crimes as never before were seen in the world. Therefore, we call to him: Howl Hitler!

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Doctor: "Did you take that indigestion medicine I gave you?"
Patient: "No!"
Doctor: "Why not? Do you know anything better?"
Patient: "Yes, indigestion!"

With hardly a pause for breath, the annoyed woman was telling her husband exactly what she thought of him. Then suddenly she realised that he had not uttered a word.

"Why, haven't you anything to say?" she snapped, angrily.

The husband, who was a postal official, looked up with an interested smile.

"I was thinking my dear, that of you'd sent all that by telegram it would have cost you nearly five pounds."

* * *

An acid spinster constituted herself O. C. Morals in a sleepy village. One day she dropped in on Giles, a jobbing gardener, noted for his joviality.

"Giles", she said, "I'm ashamed that you should set such an example, and at this crisis. Why, yesterday I saw your wheelbarrow outside the Fox and Badger for two hours!"

Giles didn't say a word in reply. That night he left his wheelbarrow outside the spinster's house.

* * *

He was one of those bores who will talk to fellow-passengers in trains. For an hour or more he had been telling tales of his business successes and wearying his companions with his conceit.

When the ticket inspector came into the carriage, the braggart did not stop talking—he merely handed a ticket to the collector. The latter looked at it and said:—

"Where are you going, sir?"

"Can't you read?" shouted the other. "Yo've got my ticket, haven't you?"

"I've got a ticket, certainly, sir," replied the collector, "but it's for a gold watch."

* * *

Two women met.

"Oh, I meant to ask you, dear", said the first, "did you adopt my suggestion about curing your husband of walking in his sleep by putting a tub of water by his bed?"

"Yes," replied the second, somewhat grimly, "and it also cured me of putting a tub of water by his bed."

"Cheer up," said the shipwrecked sailor to his mate on the raft, "we can't be far from civilization now; there's a couple of bombers approaching."

* * *

A couple from Edinburgh went to visit relatives in Glasgow.

Leaving Glasgow station they saw a queue, and the wife announced her intention of standing in it. She got a pound of tomatoes.

Farther down the street they saw another queue, and again she joined in. She got a box of face-powder.

Then they saw another queue.

This time the husband offered to stand in. He got vaccinated.

* * *

The blonde chorous girl had made quite a hit in America. She was asked here, there and everywhere, and one evening found herself at a literary supper-party.

With a blank smile she listened to a lot of talk about Aldous Huxley, Somerset Maugham, Bernard Shaw, and other British authors. Then someone mentioned H. G. Wells, and her face brightened.

"We don't think much of Wells over in England," she said firmly.

"Whom do you mean by 'we'?" asked one of the American guests.

The chorus girl looked at him sweetly.

"Mother and I, she said."

* * *

An Aberdonian met a Glasgow friend and invited him to have a drink.

"What will you have?" he asked when they reached the bar.

"A glass of whisky and a pint of beer," was the reply.

"Here," said the startled Aberdonian, "less of that careless talk!"

"Did you hear about Smith, the bank cashier? He's stolen fifty thousand pounds from his bank, and run off with his friend's wife!"

"Good Heavens! Who'll take his Sunday-school class tomorrow?"

She: "We shan't be long now, Dad.

Dad: "That's all right. But would you ask the milkman to leave an extra pint in the morning."

"Yes," said an old man, "I've had some terrible disappointments in my time, but none stands out like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was that?"

"I crawled under a tent to see a circus, only to discover that it was a revival meeting."

Charitable lady (to applicant for alms) "But only yesterday I gave you a pie. Have you forgotten it?"

Applicant for alms: "No, mum. I've forgiven it."

"Your daughter has a great many admirers", said Mrs. Wilkins.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Bilkins, "she puts nearly all her window curtains on the rods with her old engagement rings."

* * *

"Gracious", he said, sitting down to breakfast, "I'd clean forgotten my own birthday!"

"It isn't your birthday, dear."

"It isn't? Then why the egg?"

* * *

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, my husband is so absent-minded. After breakfast he left a tip on the table, and when I handed him his hat he gave me another tip".

"Well, that's nothing to worry about. Just force of habit."

"That's what worries me. He kissed me when I gave him his overcoat."

* * *

A man bought a canary from an animal dealer.

"You're sure this bird can sing?" he said, suspiciously.

"He's a grand singer."

The customer left. A week later he reappeared.

"Say! This bird you sold me is lame!"

"Well, what did you want—a singer or a dancer?"

* * *

"Gee!" exclaimed the sick man as the nurse let him sit up for the first time. "I wouldn't let them operate on me again for a million pounds."

Just then the doctor came along, a worried look on his face.

"I'm sorry," he said to the patient, "but I shall have to open you again."

The convalescent let out a roar.

"Nothing doing", he cried. "I won't stand for it."

"But," argued the doctor, "it's something that just has to be done. You see, a terrible mistake was made. When I sewed you up I left one of my rubber gloves inside you."

The patient was incredulous.

"Is that why you want to open me again?"

"Yes," said the doctor.

The sick man smiled.

"Don't be silly," he said. "Here's a shilling—go out and get yourself another rubber glove."

MOPSY, by GLADYS PARKER

C.O. "Why are you so certain, Sergeant, that when he uttered the words "carroty headed Scotsman" they referred to you?"

Sergt: "I'm the only carroty headed Scotsman in the platoon sir."

Political Agent: "I've called to find out to what party your husband belongs?"

Lady of the House: "To what party he belongs! Take a good look at me."

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ON VERSOVA CREEK

★

(BELOW)

COUNCIL HALL NEW DELHI

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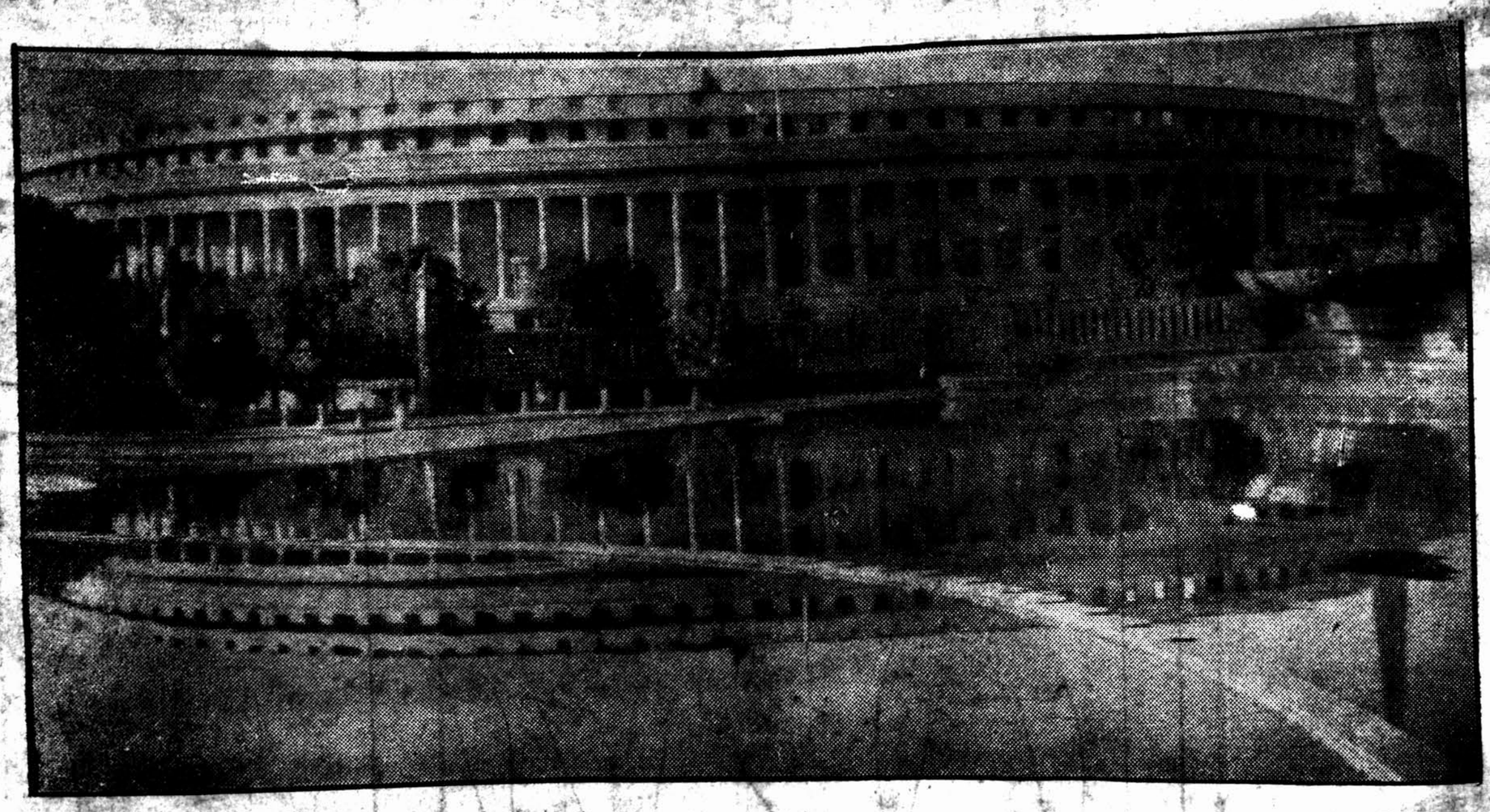

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